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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

TO THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS Of Allegheny County.

In another column will be found the call of the Republican Executive Committee for the election of delegates to the Republican Nominating Conventions, which are to meet in August next. With the publication of that call, ordinarily, the duties of this Committee cease, and after calling the new Conventions to order its responsibilities are handed over to successors chosen in the usual manner by these Conventions.

The fact, however, that another call for a Convention, to be held in the city of Pittsburgh, on July 6th, 1870, and to be composed of professed Republicans, has been published to the people by parties who claim to be Republicans and to have hitherto acted within the regular political organization, justifies this Committee in the unusual and till now unnecessary precedent of addressing you, the voters of the party, through the public press. And in doing so, let it be distinctly and clearly understood that this address is issued by this Committee neither under claim on its part of a right to dictate to you what course you shall pursue in the contemplated bolt, nor with threats of party lash hereafter to be applied to those who may break away from the regular organization; neither is it issued for the purpose of appealing to you against a disruption of the party to which for years you have so steadfastly adhered, but only for the purpose of calling your attention briefly to the real status of your political affairs, and correcting certain erroneous conclusions which the framers of the new call have arrived at and upon which they base their action.

It is hardly necessary here to say that the signers of that call have a perfect right to carry out their purposes as therein expressed, or rather as it should have been intelligibly expressed, viz: "the formation of a new party." We recognize the right of any number of citizens to form any party for themselves they choose; but we deny the right of these men or any others to assume to themselves the right to act for the Republican party, to call a convention in its name, or to attempt to usurp the powers which the party by its own voluntary act has placed in other hands. Assuming to themselves the duty of calling together a convention of Republicans, does not and cannot delegate to them the powers which for years past have, in authorized and regular channels, been handed down to your present Executive Committee, at whose call and whose alone the regular conventions convene.

The call for the July Convention asks you to discard your regular party organization, to repudiate the Conventions called by it, and in advance of what those Conventions may do, to nominate an independent ticket, on the presumption that the regular Conventions will nominate a ticket of bad men, or will, failing in that, be guilty of some wrong action which will justify a withdrawal of support from and confidence in them.

More plainly to put it, the new party movement proposes to condemn the actions of the regular Convention six weeks before the latter have any existence, or can have done anything either right or wrong, whatever, and that too with the full knowledge on the part of the organizers of this new movement that if they display one-half the zeal and activity in organizing the regular Conventions, by the election, at the regular primary meetings, of good delegates to said Conventions, and put themselves to one-half the labor and expense in that direction which they have been at in fomenting discord in the party, they can and will—the politicians and all alleged rings to the contrary notwithstanding—control the regular Conventions in the nominations there to be made.

It is for the voters who hold in their hands the great business interests of this county, which have so grown and increased under the policy of the Republican party, to say whether or not this is not stated fair ly, and whether or not they will, when their attention is called plainly to the duties each has to perform, attend at the primary meetings of the party, and there, by exercising their power of ruling the party in its course and in its nominations—a thing they can easily do if they will but give half an hour on election after noon—decide to rule the party inside of and subject to the party usages and regutations, or, whether on the other hand, they will ruin it outside by an independent and irregular movement. If they choose the latter course, and are willing to endanger the success of the party in the county if they are willing to risk the chances of being represented in the next Congress by two Democratic members, and in the next Legislature, which has the important duty of apportioning the State for ten years to come, by an almost full delegation of Democrats from Allegheny county; and if they are willing to fill their local offices from the ranks of democracy, theirs is the right to do so. No one can or will question that right; but if disaster comes—upon them must rest the responsibility.

The complaints made by the signers of the call and set forth by them as a justification of their action, are—

First. That the time has come for a reform of our party.

Second. That the mass of the Republican voters of the county are not satisfied with the mode of making nominations.

Third. That as a consequence nominations are weak, incompetent and unfit. And,

Fourth. That our committee postponed the nominations until August 30 for the purpose of preventing any successful opposition to them, when made.

If First, the time has come for a reform of our party, the proper way is to reform it by staying in it and using the means and opportunities the organization affords. No organization was ever reformed, and none ever will be, by breaking it up. The people are always open to the appeals of those who have reforms to propose, and if the reforms are worthy, their advocates need never fear the result of presenting them to you for adoption. To form a new party because you have not adopted reforms never submitted to your judgment is most unreasonable. We have faith enough in you to believe that you are capable of managing your own concerns; that if there is anything wrong in the party, the proper place to work reform is within the party itself; and that you will act reasonably and justly on whatever change is submitted for your action.

Second. As to the allegation that the mass of the Republican voters of the county are not satisfied with the manner of making nominations, we can only say that no evidence of that fact has reached us. The matter was submitted to you in a Convention held March 2, 1868—but little over two years ago—and you then decided, by an overwhelming vote, against any change. This is, to us, the latest expression of your will. We could not, without a reversal by you of this decision, attempt, of our own motion, to inaugurate an entirely new system. We have, however, at the request of many influential Republicans, submitted the matter anew for your decision. It is for you and for you only, to say whether any change shall be made. The whole matter is in your hands. If the mass of the Republican voters are not satisfied with the present plan of making nominations, they will, at the Convention of August 30th, have an opportunity of saying so, and when their will is expressed it will be law, to us and to all who follow us.

Third, If nominations have heretofore been weak, incompetent and unfit, the remedy is in *your* hands. It is to you, consequently, the appeal should have been made, and a resort to disorganization is the poorest of all possible cures for it. We cannot possibly make any promises in your name, or undertake to speak for you in advance of your action; but we have the most unbounded trust in your sound judgment, and we do not hesitate, therefore, to express our confidence in the result of any appeal to you to make the nominations of the party worthy of the support of any and every man who is devoted to the success of Republican principles.

Fourth, The allegation that we had any purpose to avoid the ordeal of public scrutiny by calling the Convention at so late a day as August 30, is without any foundation in fact. It has been the practice of the party, heretofore, to hold nominating Conventions both early and late. In some years they have been held in June, in others in August, and in one instance at least as late as September. The precedents are about as strong one way as the other. County Committees have been guided by the circumstances surrounding them in selecting the time, and we have acted, this year, as other County Committees have done before us, and selected the time fixed for Conventions in other years, in the confident belief that we were thereby promoting the best interests of the party. With the full knowledge on the part of every member of this Committee that no nominations in the year 1870 (a year devoid of the usual political excitement incident to a State or National contest,) would receive popular support unless they were popular ones and made by the people themselves, can that action of the Committee, done advisedly and after full deliberation, be assailed by any but the most suspicious, which results in the people having prominently before them for two months yet to come, the different aspirants for the different offices this year to be voted for? By the arrangements made for your Conventions this fall every Republican who will take the trouble of going to the primary elections will be able to vote, if he has made any inquiry whatever, intelligibly and with the full knowledge of the kind and character of the men he is voting for, as *they* will then have been prominently before the people for inspection and discussion over three months, and it will be the fault of the voter alone if, through neglect or want of judgment, he allows himself to be deceived.

We have thus endeavored to show that of all the reasons given for this new movement, and of which the public is advised, there is not one that affords any justification for it.

The true and only remedy for any and all the things complained of is an appeal to you as already organized. If you yourselves, after being appealed to, refuse to right any wrongs complained of, if you fail to make proper nominations, after notice duly given, then there might be some excuse for a separate organization; but until you do—until you have been tried and found wanting, there can be none. Until you are given a trial, until your Conventions have met and acted, by what right and with what reason is your party organization to be arraigned before the bar of public opinion, and then to be tried, convicted and sentenced for sins not yet committed?

Without appealing to one of you to stand by your party, without reminding you of its victories and its glory, achieved under its present system of organization, and of the dangers of defeat, if disruption is to ensue; but with the plain statement and facts herein given, the whole matter is left with you for your decision, confident that the people, the source of all power, will decide wisely on the questions before them, and will resolve to adhere to the organization under which they fought so gallantly for Fremont, Lincoln and Grant, finding within it a full and adequate remedy for any grievance that may be complained of.

On behalf of the Republican Executive Committee.

W. S. PURVIANCE, Chairman.
WALTER S. MCCUNE, } Secretaries.
GEO. F. MORGAN, }

A MOSCOW JOURNAL states that the railway bridge lately erected over the Dnieper, near Kiew, is one of the greatest works of the kind in the world, and the longest in Europe. It consists of twelve arches and is 3,363 feet in length. Captain von Struve, who built it, has been promoted to the rank of Colonel by the Emperor Alexander, on the recommendation of the Minister of Public Works.

Wheeling and Ohio River Business and General Directory for 1870-71.

Messrs. Wiggins & Weaver, publishers of City and State Directories, are now preparing a complete directory of all towns of note on the Ohio river, from Wheeling to Louisville (except Cincinnati), making it a first class medium for city advertisers to make their business known in that locality. This work will have a large circulation, and will include in it cities and towns numbering about 153,000 inhabitants. The agent, Mr. J. R. Ross, will make a thorough canvass of the city, and we hope will meet with the encouragement which such a work deserves. 447

GAS FITTING AND PLUMBING.—Messrs. Fulton & McGann, gas fitters and plumbers, on Fifth avenue, near High street, are prepared to do all kinds of work in their line of business, including plumbing, gas and steam fitting. They are both practiced workmen and guarantee all their work to be done in workmanlike manner and at rates as low as the lowest. They keep on hand, at all times, a complete assortment of water fixtures, including the latest improvements in water closets, chandeliers, &c., to which we call the attention of our readers.

PENNSYLVANIA.

REPUBLICAN primary elections will be held in Erie county on the 25th.

MR. WM. CRAWFORD, one of the oldest citizens of Uniontown, died last Friday.

A NEW Masonic Hall was dedicated in Waterford, Erie county, on St. John's day.

THE hotels in Indiana have reopened and have increased their charges fifty per cent.

THE new hotel at Downingtown was burned last week, involving a loss of over fifty thousand dollars.

MR. GEO. K. ANDERSON monopolizes his Titusville *Herald* just now in quite an egotistical manner. Thursday morning there were seven or eight articles on him in his journal.

SAMUEL HAMILTON, of Washington was flung from his horse on Saturday and badly hurt, as the beast tramped on him, injuring his head severely, but it is believed not seriously.

WASHINGTON COUNTY Republicans have nominated Mr. D. M. Letherman, of West Bethlehem township, and Mr. Wm. A. Mickey, of Hopewell township, for the Legislature, and Mr. J. E. Bell for Sheriff.

WASHINGTON county Republicans have instructed their Congressional conferees to vote for Capt. J. B. Donnelly for Congress. The Democrats of that county hold their convention on Monday the 27th.

IN Waterford, Erie county, the work men engaged on the street, a few days ago, dug up some more bones, the remains of human skeletons. The supposition is that these bones are the relics of soldiers of the war of 1812.

MRS. HANNAH LONGAKER, of Barnestown, Chester county, committed unintentional suicide, by pouring oil from a can upon a fire she was lighting. After the insumerable terrible warnings it does seem singular that so many accidents still occur.

THE Una boat club of Erie is composed of fashionable young ladies who exhibit no signs of that elegant lascitude and weakness attributed so frequently to that class of women by people who know nothing of them. They have just procured an elegant new barge and dubbed it Amphytrite.

A MAN named Cropsey, of Elmira, was drowned in an oil tank, at Rouseville, on Wednesday of last week. He went into the tank for the purpose of recovering an augur which he had dropped in the day before, and was overcome by the gas before he could extricate himself. He was a lawyer by profession.

ON Thursday last a man was drowned in the Youghiogheny at the mouth of Mill Run. He was a Hungarian, a Canadian and was employed on the railroad. He was out riding in a lugger, and getting into a kind of a whirlpool caused by two eddy currents, the boat was capsized and the poor fellow sank before his friends on shore could reach him.

THE Westmoreland Republican nominations are as follows: Congress, (subject to decision of conferees) Jas. A. Logan; Assembly, A. Walton; Prothonotary, Eli Chambers; Clerk of Courts, G. W. Newmeyer; Jury Commissioner, Charles Ramsey; County Commissioner, Burnett Thomas; Auditor, Hiram Jeffries; Poor House Director, Jacob Getterney.

THE oldest person in Connellsville is Mrs. Hall, who has reached the remarkable age of 108 years. She came to the Yough country and crossed the Youghiogheny river on her way to the old Union Furnace, when there was not a house where the town of the Manor now lies. She lives with her daughter, Mrs. John Shallenberger, and is in the enjoyment of good health.

THE Greenville *Argus* says: A sad accident occurred in Pardoe's coal mine, below Mercer, on last Friday afternoon, which resulted in the sudden death of a miner named David Davis. He was helping to lift a car upon the track, when it occurred to him that the roof over his head was not safe, and just as he was reaching up to sound a piece of rock, weighing about four hundred pounds, fell down upon his head, killing him almost instantly.

THE Raftsman's *Journal* says: From the Lock Haven *Republican* we learn that owing to the sudden rise in the river on Monday evening, the booms for each 10,000 of which at that place is estimated at 9,000,000 feet of logs, besides seventy-five rafts of square timber. About 8,000,000 feet of logs also went adrift at Williamsport. The loss sustained by the lumbermen is very heavy, notwithstanding much of this timber will be gathered up along the river below.

THE Punxsutawney *Phinladelfer* says: On Tuesday evening Mr. John W. Corey, residing about a mile and a quarter east of this borough, committed suicide by shooting himself. All the family were out at the time, and did not hear the report of the rifle. It appears he had taken the kettle from the stove, and placed the lock of the gun, half cocked, over the place, resting the piece on a chair, and setting the pot-pie held in his mouth to his forehead, when it was discharged, the ball lodging in the brain and producing instant death. Mr. Corey was about 68 years of age, a quiet and respectable citizen, but for some time past had been in a temporary state of insanity or melancholy, which was doubtless the cause of the rash act.

THE Uniontown *Genius* gives the following cheering mountain news, which will be appreciated by persons intending to spend the summer there:

"Several very large rattlesnakes were killed in Wharton township during last week. Joseph Stark killed a very large one in his corn field, and a larger one was killed near the residence of Hervey Morris. Mr. McKeranan killed an unusually large one on his farm, and a blacksnake, about eight feet long, on the farm adjoining Eustace Ritenour, a boy about twelve years old, was hoeing corn in a field near the National road, in Wharton township, last Saturday, when he heard a strange noise in the woods, near the field. He determined to ascertain the cause, and went in the direction of the place from whence it came, when, to his great astonishment, he discovered two wildcats engaged in a deadly conflict. Not wishing to take a hand in the fight, he beat a hasty retreat, and was unable to tell how it terminated.

OIL NEWS.

The Franklin *Citizen* says:

Haynes' Well, located directly on the point of the hill above the J. & F. Railroad bridge, is producing four barrels per day. This is a new strike, and is the only well on the Point in which casing is used.

The McNair Well, on the Wilkins Farm, West Hickory, is now producing about 200 barrels of oil per day. Lee & Thomas, this city, own a lease of ten acres adjoining this well, down about 400 feet. Thomas offered $40,000 for the one-fourth interest in this lease.

Great activity prevails in West Hickory and throughout Forest county to Tionesta. Numerous wells are going down on all the farms thereabouts.

The Gealy and McKane Well, upon the R. L. Shaw farm, struck one week since, has steadily increased to 100 barrels per day. The owners after several years of hard work and during which they have never realized one dollar on former investments, have at last met with this deserved success. Dame Fortune having "snickered right out" on them at the eleventh hour.

The "R. L. Shaw farm at Rouseville is one of the best farms the oil regions ever produced. Its territory is not more than half developed, yet the production increases steadily and is now not less than 425 barrels per day, and a bona fide offer was recently made of $100,000 for a one-eighth interest.

The old Hunkidori well, on the Egbert farm, started up a few weeks ago, is now pumping 20 barrels of oil a day. The Coquette well is yielding from five to ten barrels.

A new well was struck on the Independent tract, near Shamburg, a short time ago. It is owned by H. Spear, and is yielding 100 barrels per day.

The Forest *Republican* says: On the Wilkins farm, the McNair well is producing from 240 to 250 barrels per day, and a large number of wells are being rapidly pushed forward.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEWS BY CABLE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LIMERICK, June 24.—The police yesterday found a quantity of loaded bombs in an unoccupied house. The owner of the premises was arrested.

LONDON, June 24.—The riot in Cork last night subsided before midnight and the city is quiet to-day. A large force of special constables is on duty. Several rioters have been sentenced to the severest penalties of the law.

Leading citizens of Edinburg have decided to build a hospital to perpetuate the memory of the late Sir James Young Simpson, M.D., discoverer of the anæsthetical properties of chloroform.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 24.—The Papal Nuncio having, by order of the Pope, published answers to the addresses sent from France to Rome in regard to the Ecumenical Council, the Minister of Foreign Affairs has informed the Nuncio that he is considered as an ambassador and exceeds his functions in replying to such addresses. The Nuncio, in response, regrets the irregularity and promises not to repeat it.

The banquet given last night by United States Consul General Read to Prevost Parodal was a brilliant affair and a graceful compliment to the new Minister. Among those present were the Secretaries of the American Legation, Dr. Evans, Messrs. Bowles, Balch and other well known American residents.

The Council of Ministers have pronounced against granting permission to the Orleans Princes to return to France.

SPAIN.

TURIN, June 24.—The Carlist Junta repudiates with indignation the purpose attributed to it of restoring the inquisition in Spain.

MADRID, June 24.—Spain has joined England and Holland in the expedition now organizing for the extermination of pirates in Cuban waters.

The Cortez adopted no decree of amnesty before adjourning, but left authority with the government to proclaim general amnesty at such time as they might deem it expedient.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LISBON, June 24.—The regular mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived. The treaty between the allies and the Paraguayan government had not yet been signed.

The bill recently introduced in the Brazil Chamber of Deputies for the gradual emancipation of slaves born after the passage of the act.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, June 24.—In Styria twelve Clerical, six Liberal and four Sclave candidates have been elected. Diet, and 900 votes have elected seven Constitutionalists and twenty-three candidates of the Tscheck party.

ROME.

LONDON, June 24.—The Hungarian Bishops have reconsidered their intention of quitting Rome in event of the proclamation of Papal Infallibility.

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM, June 24.—The Bank of Holland has reduced its minimum rate of discount to three per cent.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, June 24.—The steamship Java, from New York, for Liverpool, has arrived.

PLYMOUTH, June 24.—The steamship Westphalia, from New York for Hamburg, has arrived.

LONDON, June 24.—Mr. Ashbury's yacht Camilla left Cowes to-day for Queenstown, the starting point for the trans-oceanic race with the Sappho on the 4th of July.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, June 24.—*Evening.*—Consols: for money, 93⅞; on account, 93⅞@93⅞. American securities quiet. U. S. 5-20s, 1865, old, 89½; Ten-Forties, 87⅞; Eries, 19⅝; Illinois, 88; Atlantic and Great Western, 28. Stocks firm.

LIVERPOOL, June 24.—Cotton dull and irregular; middling uplands 10 9-16d.; New Orleans 10⅝@10¾d.; sales of 7,000 bales; sales for speculation 4,000 bales; stock 642,000 bales; American 463,000; quantity afloat 371,000; sales of Surat 6,000 bales; Fair Dhollerah 6¾d.; Broach 6¾d.; fair Oomrawuttee 7¼d.; good ordinary 6¾d.; low middling 6¾d.; middling 7¼d.; good middling 7 15-16d.; fully good fair Dhollerah 7¾d.; good fair Oomrawuttee 7¾d.; middling fair Dhollerah 8¼d.; fully good fair Bengal 7¾d.; middling fair Bengal 8¼d.; fair Pernam 12¾d.; good fair Maranham 12¾d.; fair Ceara 12¾d.; middling Egyptian 12¾d.; fair Egyptian 13¾d.; good fair Egyptian 14¼d.; Smyrna fair 8¾d.; good fair 9¼d.; Madras fine 7¾d.; good fair 8¼d.; good Madras 8¼d.; fine Madras 8¼d.; fine Bengal 7¾d.; good fair Bengal 8¼d.; middling Bengal 8¼d.; fine Scinde 7¾d.; good fair Scinde 8¼d.; fine Peelers 8¼d.; fine

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort quiet and firm.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp quiet and steady.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 111¼@111⅜.

PRESIDENT GRANT has received fresh evidence that the Senate is with him in the prompt and unanimous confirmation of Mr. Akerman as successor to Attorney General Hoar.

WE PRINT this morning an interesting communication on the present system of nominating in county conventions. The author makes several good points and furnishes suggestions eminently worthy of consideration.

WE cannot help admiring the zealousness of the *Post* in urging on the disintegration of the Republican party. While rejoicing that the third party movement is none of its funeral, it discovers a keen etching to play the *role* of somebody's pall bearer.

THE U. S. GRAND JURY, of New York City, have found a true bill against Collector Bailey, for embezzling over one hundred thousand dollars paid to him while Collector of Internal Revenue. It would be well for the same jury to endeavor next to find the missing official.

THE Kentucky Senatorial fight, one of the bitterest on record, it appears has not yet ended, as an effort is now being made to prevent Gov. Stevenson from taking his seat. How far his following opponents will succeed in setting up the grave and reverend Senators in hostility against him remains to be seen.

GEN. C. P. MARKLE and Messrs. A. A. Johnston and Joseph W. Moorhead are announced as the conferees of James A. Logan, Esq., who recently carried Westmoreland county as the Republican candidate for Congress. Mr. Logan will not withdraw from the field in favor of any other candidate, as has been intimated, but will be strongly urged by his friends for the conference nomination.

WE ARE sincerely pained to learn of the dangerous illness of our much esteemed and highly respected friend Dr. I. G. Hubbs, of New York. To the local members hereabouts of the "Rocky Mountain Press Club," and, indeed, to every journalist holding membership in that pleasant body over which he presides, and to a large number of warm personal friends everywhere throughout the country the announcement of the near approach to death of this able, accomplished, good and generous christian gentleman will bring earnest tears of sorrow and regret. Dr. Hubbs, throughout a long and useful life, has sustained an excellent name, and a record bright and unblemished, and it is consoling to know that he awaits his approaching dissolution, the awful summons to eternal life, with that calm resignation and confidence and hope in the Redeeming Word, begotten from a living faith and a consciousness of having walked in the narrow path through life and life's temptations which leads to God and God's heaven of rest, happiness and glory.

YESTERDAY was one to be remembered with pleasure by all friends of education. Three of our noblest colleges gathered together the past and present scholars for the sake of "Auld Lang Syne," and in each instance the re-union was exceedingly pleasant. The exercises of the Alumni of the Western University, an institution that has through many long years exerted a powerful influence on society by properly training young men for the duties of life, were of very agreeable character, and around the banquet board gathered past scholars matured into full manhood, and some ripe in years, of whom any college in the land might feel proud. The Alumnæ of the Pittsburgh Female College, an institution for the education of females without a superior in the country, held a delightful re-union in the College Chapel, while the past graduates and scholars of the "Peoples' College"—the Pittsburgh High School, met together at the banquet board and renewed the pledges of friendship made in the class room in the good old days of yore. Such occasions, aside from the large store of enjoyment engendered to those participating, are elevating and ennobling and tend to rivet closer the bonds of fellowship uniting those who have labored together, or under the roof of the same Alma Mater, to acquire and garner away knowledge for practical use in after life.

THE Titusville *Herald*, an unprincipled paper that is always in the market for sale, either to petroleum or political rings, and whose editor is carried in the pocket of Mr. George K. Anderson, the oil prince, waxeth indignant because, forsooth, the GAZETTE chosed to address a few words of common sense to the voters of the Erie-Crawford district in reference to its rich patron's claims to a nomination to the Senate. Its toy gun volleys in this direction are amusing, and we feel jubilant and funny enough, after perusing its virtuous twaddle and frantic appeal in behalf of the expert cheque-maker of Crawford or Philadelphia—we don't know where to class him since he lives in one and votes in the other district—to exclaim out of the fullness of our hearts, "Shoo, fly!" But it is all over. Lowry won't brave outraged constituents by seeking re-election, and Anderson will be rebuked at the primary meetings as corrupt man never before was rebuked, and he will be permitted to stay in the shade of private life to muse over the stubborn honesty of the masses who refuse to be bought with very hard cash or paper cheques either, to vote against their consciences. When Anderson shall have been effectually bled to the last cent, we may look for the honest *Herald* to turn again to the Erie Railroad for its shining pieces of silver to betray the oil trade with false figures in petroleum production.

THE TIME OF HOLDING CONVENTIONS.

The date of holding our conventions at the last of August is so much objected to and so pertinaciously dwelt upon, that one would suppose no convention had ever been held before in this county at so late a date, whilst the fact is that, during the history of the Republican party in this county, as many conventions have been held in August as in June.

The first Republican convention ever held in this county met on the 25th of August, 1855, and nominated a full county ticket. In 1856 and 1857 the conventions were held in the last week in August. Thus, for the first three years of its existence, the conventions met at the same time as that fixed for the convention this year.

In 1858, 1859 and 1860, the conventions were held in June; but in 1861, after three years trial of that plan, the convention was held in August, while in 1862 it was held September 1.

We have not the files of 1863 and 1864 before us, but our impression is that in 1863 the Convention was held in August, and in 1864 in June.

In 1865 and 1866 the time fixed was June; in 1867 it was August 31st, and in 1868 and 1869 the time was again fixed for June.

Thus, out of fifteen years prior to 1870, *seven* conventions were held in August or September, and *eight* in June. The weight of precedents is, therefore, nearly equal; and our County Committee can point to the past for as full a justification for fixing one time as the other.

THE CONSEQUENCES.

He is a wise man who first sits down and calculates the cost before he commences to build his house. He will take into account the state of his finances, and make due allowance for all the contingencies that may arise in trade, the reverses he may have to sustain, and the effect that the withdrawal of so many thousands of dollars from his business may have upon its successful and prosperous management. If these things were all duly considered, there are many who would be content to live in the old mansion, notwithstanding it might not be in keeping with the architectural improvements of the age, or afford all the conveniences of a modernly arranged domicile, rather than involve themselves in difficulty and commercial ruin, and rest, at the same time, under the disgrace of having commenced a work which they were unable to carry out to completion.

If the many good Republicans who have signed the call for a third party, or at least the organization of an *imperium in imperio*, had as carefully calculated the cost of erecting a new political house, as they do that of carrying on the immediate affairs of their commercial and manufacturing establishments, their names would never have appeared in connection with any such movement. They would never have put forth their hands to tear down the old house without being well assured that they had the means and material to erect a new one. Where are these to be found? In the self-same party which they denounce as corrupt. If they build then, with the "untempered mortar," which they aver is endangering the stability of the walls of the old house, is it likely that the new house will be any more secure and permanent? Granting that the building is crumbling, by whose hands was it reared? Have they not contributed largely to bring about the state of matters of which they complain, by staying away, as many of them have told us, not only from the primary meetings, but also from the polls? Those who did attend, voted for the men and measures which they now condemn, and are, in consequence, seeking to take advantage of their own wrong doing.

We will not ignore nor forget the many noble and heroic deeds which some of the staunchest and most devoted Democrats achieved during the war for the Union, but we are safe in saying, nevertheless, that the Republican party has been the political and military, pecuniary and manufacturing life of the nation. If it had not come on the stage of action at the time it did, it is very problematical if the nation, or its political control would be worth contending for. Blot out the Republican party, and soon every fire in our furnaces and rolling mills will be extinguished, and the hardy sons of toil will be turned out to wander bread less and penni-less through our streets. The Republican party has always stood up for the protection of home capital, labor and industry. Let it not be destroyed for there is a blessing in it.

What will be the result if the new party should succeed according to its pretensions? The inevitable destruction of that political power in this county, which has already brought down showers of benediction on its people. If the originators of this ill-advised project continue their work of disintegration, the Republican ticket will be defeated in October, without the least shadow of a doubt. Are our iron-masters, who complain of want of adequate protection, prepared to send a Democrat to represent their interests in Congress, and talk of the blessings of free trade? Are our operatives, who have large families depending upon them, prepared to lend their aid to a movement that will rob them of their bread? If "history is philosophy teaching by example," let Republicans beware. Let them remember what the cry for reform accomplished last fall in the matter of the election of a County Commissioner. Can they expect a different result at the ensuing election if they lend their aid, or give their countenance to the work of disintegration and distraction that has already been inaugurated? This movement, if persevered in, will, as a morning cotemporary justly declares, be the "*funeral*" of the party, and many of those who have not carefully counted the cost will have to "wear crape on their left arm" during the remainder of their natural life. For the work of disintegration will not stop here. Designing politicians, in other localities, will take courage, if the work should be successful in Allegheny county, and soon the great Republican party will be numbered with the things that were. Then farewell to protection to labor and capital.

If the object is to secure the elevation of the Democracy to power, and send their representatives to Congress to advocate measures which will greatly cripple, if not destroy, the manufacturing interests of our great city and county, then surely no good Republican can lend a helping hand to such a work. There cannot certainly be found in all the county, one Republican heart so dead as to wish God's speed to such a movement. No one will be guilty of even an attempt to destroy an organization which has been crowned with so much glory, achieved such mighty results, and is so well calculated to accomplish so much good.

As already stated in these columns, the Republican party has given no provocation for the creation of such an independent movement. On the contrary, some of the most influential and active members of it, who have no aspirations for official positions, have, again and again, given the assurance that they will endeavor, to the utmost of their power, to secure the nomination of such men as will be absolutely unobjectionable. Could more have been done? And yet, in the face of all assurances, and before a single word is spoken, or an act committed, to excite even a suspicion that they are not given in good faith, the cry is raised, "corruption and reform." It is too bad that men's opinions and deeds should be suspected before they have been uttered or committed.

At this important juncture of their political history, the Republicans of Allegheny county are not prepared to throw themselves voluntarily into the hands of the opposition. Let them study well, then, the consequences that will result from the attempt to organize a new party.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The *Christian Intelligencer*, while it regards with much satisfaction the action of the Presbyterian General Assembly, for its expression of approbation of the Heidelberg Catechism, it thinks it really needed no such imprimatur, as this compend of Christian doctrine has been before the churches of the Reformation for more than three hundred years, and no other book of the kind has ever exerted so powerful an influence upon the destinies of the nation as this. In referring to the proposition of union it affirms that wherever there is a uniform and cordial acceptance of the Heidelberg Catechism, with a proper appreciation of the Church life which it represents, and a clear apprehension of its doctrinal basis, the ground-work of a permanent union is already laid.

The Western Unitarian Conference has just held its annual session at Cleveland, Ohio. About one hundred churches belong to the Conference. The reports showed a fair state of things. It was decided to remove the Theological Seminary from Meadville to Chicago, at the earliest possible time; the people of the latter place having purchased the Soldiers' Home and the spacious grounds on which it stands for the use of the institution.

According to a recent decision of the Supreme Court of New York, a portion of the estate of James B. Laing, bequeathed to the General Synod of the Reformed (Dutch) Church, in trust to constitute a fund, to be known as the "Laing Fund," for the educaelon of pious and indigent young men at Rutger's College, has been contested, and declared invalid, on the ground that the words "pious and indigent young men" are too vague. So the property is to be divided according to the "Statute of Distributions."

The Delaware river Old School Baptist Association, in Pennsylvania, composed of churches opposed to missions and temperance, was formed in 1835, of four churches, with about four hundred and fifty members. In 1844 there were eight churches, with five hundred and fifty members. Now four of the churches are extinct, and the remaining four have but four hundred members. The Warwick Association, formed in 1791 of twelve churches, have now but six churches, three of which have no preaching, and an aggregate of two hundred members, and Elder Beebe is the only settled minister in the body.

The foreman of the Chinese shoemakers recently brought to North Adams, Massachusetts, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in San Francisco, and speaks English well.

There are fourteen Baptist churches among the Swedes in Minnesota.

It is thought Spurgeon is willing to visit the United States, if he can be assured that the Baptists here will be willing to do something for his college and his orphanage.

The Mercer street and University Place Presbyterian churches in New York city, have been formally consolidated, retaining the latter as a house of worship. The total membership of this body is over nine hundred.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at its session, in Chicago, 1868, not only adopted a strongly worded report on temperance, but recommended all the churches to preach on the subject on the fourth Sabbath of June of each year. In striking contrast to this action, the Southern Methodist General Conference, which recently met at Memphis, Tennessee, regarded the temperance question an "outside issue," that didn't concern them, and refused to appoint a committee to consider the matter.

The *Western Christian Advocate* reports that over twenty Disciples (or Campbellites) have applied for membership in the Methodist Episcopal church on Graysville circuit, Indiana Conference.

Rev. Prof. W. W. Niles, Bishop elect of the Episcopal Diocese of New Hampshire, is about thirty-five years of age, and has not been ten years in the ministry.

There is a strange community in Iowa, calling themselves the Christian Brothers. They have a ministry on one of the highest Mississippi bluffs, approached by a rough and rocky ground. They wear the garb which is the identical pattern worn by St. Bernard in the sixth century. Every morning at 2 o'clock they repair to the Chapel and occupy the time until day light in prayer. Some of them have been there twenty and a few thirty years. They are Roman Catholic in religious belief, are exceedingly abstemious, and are not allowed to marry. Women are never admitted to their place of worship. After a certain time they take upon themselves a vow never to speak aloud, and a number have kept the vow for twenty years.

The Presbyterian Board of Church Extension (Old School) during the past fifteen years have received over half a million of dollars. It has made appropriations to one thousand and forty churches, amounting to four hundred and fifty-eight thousand dollars. It has aided in securing church property worth three million five hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, and in furnishing church accommodation to at least two hundred and fifty thousand worshippers.

The *Presbyterian* says the Episcopal church in Lexington, Kentucky, has built a baptistery in connection with its house of worship, for the purpose of administering baptism by immersion.

The late General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, at Warrensburg, Missouri, was attended by one hundred and seventy delegates. The reports on education, publications, missions and the religious condition of the Church, were most encouraging. The churches in the "Border States" were all destroyed during the war, but one hundred of them have been rebuilt during the last year or two, and hundreds more are being built. The troubles of war are ended, and they look to a united and prosperous future.

The first Baptist church of Columbus, Ohio, dedicated recently, was organized fifty years ago, consisting of eleven members from Wales. The present membership is four hundred.

It is said there are thirty-seven Roman Catholic churches in Philadelphia, all of them full to overflowing.

The raising of three million dollars as a memorial fund, as proposed in the Congregational Church, will require an advance of ten dollars from each member.

Rev. W. E. McLaren, in the *Interior*, (Presbyterian) advocates the use of forms of common prayer in public worship, not in the style of the "Ritualists," but as a mode of audible worship, by which all the congregation may participate.

The *Nation* protests against the corruption of the public press to sensationalism of all kinds. The *Christian Intelligencer* admits there is too much of this type of matter in the journals of the day, but places the responsibility where it now properly belongs, namely, that the press is simply the index of the tone of public morals. Happily there are some worthy exceptions.

It is stated Bishop Davis, of South Carolina, is totally blind. He performs the offices of the Church from memory.

AN avalanche recently fell upon a railroad train in Switzerland, by which three persons were killed and five were seriously injured. The engine driver saw the moving mass, and put on all steam, so that only the three last passenger cars were struck.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Nomination Systems.

Every body knows that the Delegate System of making nominations in this country is very objectionable—that it has, frequently, been used to accomplish great frauds, and from its pliable machinery is very likely to be used in that way. All feel the necessity of some reformation. Will the Crawford county system be better? In some respects it undoubtedly would. But both systems may be perverted. Frauds may be practised under either; and either system would answer well if there were a *full turn out* and *fair vote* at the primary meetings, and then a *fair vote* at the Convention. The two greatest objections to the Delegate System are, 1st, the delegates are too frequently selected by the candidates, instead of by the people, and, 2nd, the log rolling and bargains between the delegates and candidates in the conventions. The greatest objection to the Crawford County System, is the uncertainity as to the proper distribution of the ticket. If a popular vote should decide the candidates, they might all be in one locality. Perhaps this system would bring out a fuller vote at the primary meetings. But it is open to as great frauds as the other, especially in the city districts.

The delegate system, *if honestly administered*, would, perhaps, as a general rule, result in a better and more satisfactory ticket. But can we have honesty and fair play in that system? Under it, heretofore, but little interest has been taken in the primary meetings, and from the small attendance and the manner in which they were conducted, they have been a farce, or something worse and no expression of the popular will. This has resulted from *the deep-seated conviction that the evil is almost incurable*, that it is in vain to make an effort to reform the primary meetings, because the log-rolling and bargaining in the Convention will thwart the effort. If the people had perfect assurance that all would be honest and fair *in the Convention*, they would turn out to the primary meetings, and be more careful in the selection of delegates. But the general impression is, it matters but little whom we send as delegates, for the wire-pullers and ring leaders will control the Convention. So much has this been the case, that nearly all those who had no axe to grind, have been disgusted with the conventions they did attend, and refused to go again.

Is there no remedy?

From what I have seen in the few conventions I have attended, I believe the great evil lies in the system of *marking* for the candidates. It is objectionable for these reasons:

First, It prevents the citizens of the different districts from knowing how their delegates voted, or holding them to an account.

Second, It enables the dishonest delegates to deceive and cheat the honest ones.

Third, It encourages secret bargains and sales, and covers up the tracks by which they could be traced and exposed.

Fourth, It places the Convention in the power of a few scheming and unprincipled tricksters.

We all know what a struggle is generally had over the election of President and Secretaries. Let a small fraction get pliant tools into these offices, and they can manipulate the convention to suit themselves. With the President to appoint the committees previously arranged, and the secretaries to *fix the list* of candidates and *improve* the voting, there is but little difficulty in working out the desired result.

Now if the delegates would vote *viva voce*, nearly all these evils could be avoided. If the candidates and delegates knew that every vote must be given publicly so that the whole Convention and specta ors would know how each delegated voted, there would be less falsehood and deception during the canvassing, and fewer corrupt bargains and sales in the Convention. Then it would be of little consequence who were the officers, for everybody could keep the count. The work of the Convention could be done more orderly and in half the time. Let the nominations all be made as soon as the convention gets organized if the records for dinner slips could be printed, and placed in the hand of each delegate as soon as the Convention met after dinner. At the call of the district the delegates would rise and name the candidates for whom they voted. All would be quiet and strict attention. The Secretaries and a few others could keep the tally and see that all was fair and right.

Now what objection can there be to this plan? I never heard but one—and that I think is the *strongest argument in its favor—it would not do to let every body know how the delegates voted!* As a prominent politician and delegate once said to me, We cannot adopt the *viva voce* system, because we have to produce so many different candidates; we can't get clear of them."

As a very convincing argument in its favor I have noticed this fact: every fair and honest candidate or delegate is in favor of the *viva voce* system, while every unfair and dishonest one is opposed to it.

Some years ago our County Covention resolved to adopt this system. The succeeding convention was called with that distinct understanding, and so announced in the call of the Committee. Yet the first thing the convention did after their organization, was to repeal that action and readopt the *marking* system. The reasons for doing so were well understood, although not publicly avowed, and were the same as the objections above stated.

While there are good arguments in favor of a secret ballot by the primary vote, yet there is no good argument in favor of a secret vote by the representative or delegate. His constituents have a *right* to know how he votes, and whether he correctly represents them.

I verily believe the adoption of this system—voting *viva voce* on the nominations—as the fixed and pervert policy of the Republican party in this county, would be productive of more harmony and good to the party, in the end, than anything else we can do. I hope it will be adopted in the coming Convention.

NO CANDIDATE.

MR. AKERMAN.

Now that the new Attorney General has been confirmed and is about to be inducted into office, the following sketch of his life, by a correspondent of the Detroit *Tribune*, will be read with interest:

I happen to know the following facts: Amos Tappen Akerman was born at Portsmouth, N. H., February 23, 1821, and was the son of Benjamin Tappan, of that city. He graduated at Dartmouth College, in 1842, and immediately afterward went to Murfreesboro, N. C., to engage in teaching school. Remaining there only one year, he spent the next three years in teaching at Richmond, Va. He then removed to Peoria, Ill., where he studied for the legal Profession with H. O. Merriman, Esq. From Peoria he went to Georgia, where he has since resided. He supported himself by teaching at Savannah for two years, and continued his legal studies with the Hon. John MacPherson Berrien, a former United States Attorney General. Clarksville, Wabersham county, Georgia, was the scene of his first professional labors, but he soon removed to Elberton, Elbert county, his present place of residence, where he has built up a large practice, accumulated a competent estate, and secured the respect and esteem of the Bar and community.

In politics he was a Southern Whig, before the war, and we all know what that description of politician was. He was a supporter of the Southern side of every national question, and no man could have been a successful lawyer at the South with any other views. But he was for the Union inexorable until so late after actual hostilities that Gladstone had declared the existence of a nation, and there seemed to be no peace in the extreme South for Unionism.

After the war he engaged in the work of reconstruction as determined upon by Congress; was an active member of the Constitutional Convent on, and has labored much at Washington for the settlement of the extraordinary Georgia problem. He received from President Grant the appointment of United States District Attorney for Georgia, in recognition of his services at this crisis of the State.

His education, his abilities, his experience, his position in his own State, and especially his attitude in respect to the "New South," render the nomination one eminently "fit to be made," although it is entirely unknown to the nation at large.

THE ceremonies of Commemoration Day were held at Oxford University on Monday. A large and distinguished audience was present. The Marquis of Salisbury, the Chancellor of the University, conferred the degrees. The Hon. John Evelyn Denison, Speaker of the House of Commons, received an honorary degree.

THE Somerset *Herald*, a reliable Republican journal, thus notes the movement to establish a third party in this locality:

There is an attempt being made in Allegheny county to foment strife in the Republican ranks. A similar so called Reform movement was started anterior to the State elections last fall, to which may be traced a vast proportion of the scandalous legislation of the past winter. At this distance we are of course not familiar with the parties engaged in the movement nor the real causes moving them, but our experience goes to prove that the real or imaginary personal grievances of disappointed and ambitious politicians, and their desire to wreak their vengeance upon each other are generally at the bottom of those "reform" movements. We trust that the good sense of the Republicans of Allegheny county will prevent the power of their magnificent majority from being destroyed, by the tricksters or splenetics who are thus attempting to distract the party.

THE Chinamen at Virginia City, Nevada, have been dedicating a temple with oriental ceremonies. The performances began at 4 A. M. The temple is a frame building, and cost about $300. The interior is fitted up with a profusion of tinsel ornaments, at a cost probably of $800. In the west end of the temple stands the high altar, and seated upon it are three crowned and bearded gods or kings. Two of these wooden gods have long beards and moustaches, while the beard of the third is of the sailor cut. All three are seated behind a sort of curtain, hanging down from a canopy, and looped aside that they may plainly be seen by their worshippers. In front of the altar is a table whereon was a full grown roasted hog, with cakes, sweetmeats, &c. Before the altar were a number of colored candles burning, and dishes containing burning sandal wood. The priests were dressed in long blue robes, and were quite imposing in appearance. The ceremonies consisted in blessing certain robes with which the gods were clothed, blessing the wine and food before the people, and in many bows and genuflections. Upon the conclusion of these exercises in the temple there was a grand discharge of bombs and fire crackers outside, which lasted for half an hour.

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THE LIVING MACHINE.

Injure the main spring of a watch and every portion of the works become disordered. The human stomach is to the human system what that elastic piece of metal is to the chronometer. It influences the action of the other organs, and controls to a certain extent, the whole living machine. The comparison may be carried farther, for as the weakness or other imperfections of the main spring is indicated on the face of the time-piece, so also is the weakness or other disorder of the stomach betrayed by the face of the invalid. The complexion is sallow or faded. The eyes are deficient in lustre and intelligence, and there is a worn, anxious expression in the whole countenance which tell as plainly as written words could do, that the *great nourishing organ*, whose office it is to minister to the wants of the body, and to sustain and renew all its parts, is not performing its duty. It requires renovating and regulating, and to accomplish this end Hostetter's Stomach Bitters may be truly said to be *the one thing needful*. The broken main spring of a watch may be replaced by a new one, but the stomach can only be repaired and strengthened, and this is one of the objects of the famous vegetable restorative which for eighteen years has been waging a successful contest with dyspepsia in all climates. As a specific for indigestion it stands alone. When the resources of the pharmacopœa have been exhausted, without the least doing more than mitigating the complaint, a course of this wonderful, pleasant, yet powerful, stomachic effects a perfect and permanent cure. In all cases of dyspepsia, the liver is more or less disordered, and upon this important gland, as well as upon the stomach and bowels, the Bitters act with singular distinctness, regulating and reinvigorating every secretive and assimilating organ on which bodily and mental health depend.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO all property owners along Penn avenue, from Butler to 40th street, in the City of Pittsburgh, that the election of Commissioners for Penn avenue improvement will take place on WEDNESDAY, July 6th, 1870, in the SIXTEENTH WARD SCHOOL HOUSE, on Liberty street, between the hours of 2 and 7 o'clock p. m.

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Invigorates and soothes the Gums;
Purifies and perfumes the breath;
Prevents the accumulation of Tartar;
Cleans and Purifies Artificial Teeth;
Is a superior article for Children.

Sold by all Druggists and Dentists.
Proprietor, A. M. WILSON, Philadelphia.
For sale by all Druggists. Je26:TTHS

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR.

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE HEADACHE.
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE CANKER.
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE CONSUMPTION.
Price of Marshall's Elixir, $1.00 per bottle.
Depot, 1301 Market street. M. MARSHALL & CO., Druggists, Proprietors.
For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by GEORGE A. KELLY, Pittsburgh. fe4:d90-TTHS

200 BBLS. LOUISVILLE HYDRAULIC CEMENT, 50 bbls. Calcined Plaster. For sale by J. B. CANFIELD,
my26 141 First avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MANY

GOOD BARGAINS

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

The Stock is complete, and prices very low in

HATS AND BONNETS,

Ribbons and Flowers,

LADIES' AND GENTS'

Summer Underwear.

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas,

Ladies' and Children's Suits.
Ladies' White Suits.
Ladies' Brown Suits.
Children's White Suits.
Children's Brown Suits, at very low prices.

FANS! FANS!!

Ladies' and Children's Hose.
Ladies' and Children's Gloves.
Embroidered and Lace Edgings.
Hair Switches and Chignons.

VERY CHEAP

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny

On a Par with Gold!

WE NOW OFFER

Our New Stock

OF

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS

AT

EASTERN PRICES.

BUYERS ARE INVITED TO

Examine our Goods & Prices

ARBUTHNOT,

SHANNON & CO.,

No. 115 Wood Street.

PLANING MILL MEN

And Others,

TAKE NOTICE!

The undersigned has letters patent of the United States for the improved construction of weather-boarding, inside lining and of wainscoting for lower rooms, with weather-boarding, by this patent improvement, being more particularly intended for vertical use, and combines great durability and beauty of appearance, and it is so constructed as to entirely avoid the use of joint strips, and to prevent the rain entering the joint of the gaping or the showing of the joints by the action of the weather on the timber.

Inside lining and wainscoting by this new method can be constructed so as to form perfect panels as cheaply as by the ordinary flooring boards alone, thereby preventing the showing of the joints from any cause, and leaving no refuges for bugs.

We have also purchased the patent right of what is commonly known as the "Moulded Weather-boarding."

He has disposed of the following territorial and shop rights in Allegheny county, for both patents, to wit:

To G. A. Munderf, the right of the territory south of the river in said county.

To McQuewan & Douglass, the right for the First ward, Pittsburgh.

To Hill, Patterson & Co., shop rights for their mill, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.

To Alex. McClure, for the borough of McKeesport.

To Parker & Paul, for First, Second, Third and Fourth wards, city of Allegheny.

To Reed Brothers, shop rights at their mill in Seventh ward, city of Allegheny.

To Dunham, Saint & Co., for the boroughs of Sharpsburg and Etna; also the townships of Shaler and Indiana.

All persons are warned against infringing upon either of said patents, and those wishing to purchase will please call, or address me, at No. 75 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

fe J. C. ANDERSON.

BUY THE GENUINE.

CLARK'S

"O. N. T."

SPOOL COTTON.

GEO. A. CLARK,

SOLE AGENT.

Sold Everywhere.

n:t4-w30

JOHN STEVENSON'S SONS & CO.,

JEWELERS,

93 Market street, Pittsburgh.

(THIRD DOOR FROM FIFTH.)

Have on hand all the latest novelties in F

FINANCIAL.

GOLD, SILVER,
AND
COUPONS
Bought at Highest Price.
PH. R. MERTZ,
BANKER,
Cor. Wood St. and 5th Ave.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
☞ ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, June 24, 1870.

Wall street dull. Money 3@5c on call. Sterling dull and heavy at 9¾@9¾. Gold lower, dull and weak, opening at 111¾ and closing at 111⅜@111¾. Borrowing rates 1-64 to flat; carrying 1@2c. Clearances $71,000,000.

Government sales dull and weak. Coupons of '81, 11¾@11¾; '62, 11@11¾; '64, 10¾@10¾; '65, 10¾@10¾; new do, 10¾@10¾; '67, 10¾@10¾; '68, 10¾@10¾; 10-40's, 10¾@10¾.

State bonds steady; Missouris, 94¾; old Tennessees, 65; new do, 64¾; old North Carolinas, 40; new do, 35.

Stock market dull and irregular; Lake Shore alone strong.

Canton, 55¾; Cumberland, 36; Western Union Telegraph, 34¾; Quicksilver, 17¾; Mariposa, 6¾; preferred, 14¾; Adams Express, 66; Wells, Fargo & Co., 67¾; American, 45¾; United States, 45¾; Pacific Mail, 42¾; New York Central, 93¾; Reading, 94¾; Erie, 23¾; preferred, 43; Harlem, 129¾; Readfield, 107½; Michigan Central, 124¾; Lake Shore, 99¾; Illinois Central, 136; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, Northwestern, 92¾; do preferred, 88¾; Rock Island, 102¾; Pacific of Missouri, 37¾; Boston & Erie, 3¾; Burlington, 108; C. C. & C., 80¾; St. Joe preferred, 11¾.

The directors of the Lake Shore Railroad Company yesterday declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., free of tax, payable August 1st, at the Union Trust Company; they also decided to issue bonds for the purpose of retiring bonds now outstanding as they mature for the double purpose of track equipment, &c., where the same is needed, and for other purposes, including the taking up of the floating debt.

Boston prices: Calumet, 75; Copper Falls, 5; Franklin, 3; Hecla, 80; Quincy, 188.

Sub-Treasury balance: gold, $76,554,937; currency, $11,195,000; gold, $889,447,806.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, June 24, 1870. }

Closing quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz:

Gold	111	American	46½
Silver	108	Western Union	
1881 Bonds	117	N. Y. Central	98½
5-20 Bonds 1862	111	Reading	100½
5-20 Bonds 1864	110	P. Ft. W. & C.	94¼
5-20 Bonds 1865	110	Ohio & Miss.	37¾
Consols 1865	113	Mich. Southern	93¾
5-20 Bonds 1867	113	Cleveland & P.	109½
5-20 Bonds 1868	113	C. R. I. & P.	107¾
10-40	107	Chicago & N. W.	87¾
Adams Express	66	C. & N. W. Pref.	88¾
Merchants U. Ex.	44¾	Erie	

	Large.	*Small.*
London Exchange per pound	5.54	5.55
Paris Exchange per Franc	20	25
Berlin Exchange per Thaler	82	85
Frankfort Exchange per Florin	47½	49
Central Pacific R. R. Bonds	92	93
Union P. R. R. Bonds	84	

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co.:

Gold	111¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1862	111
U. S. 6s, 1881	117¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	113¾
U. S. 5-20 1862	111	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	113¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	110¾	C. P. R. R.	87¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	110¾	U. P. R. R.	92¾
U. S. 10-40	107¾	Cy. Pacifics	113¾

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, June 24, 1870. }

There is no improvement to note in the oil business, and the market continues very dull and heavy, and while, as compared with yesterday there is not much difference in prices, the tendency continues downward. Private advices from the East state that the heavy exportations of flour and wheat have caused an advance in freights, and as Europe seems unwilling to pay any better prices for oil, it is thought that a further decline in prices on this side is probable. It is admitted that oil is low, very low, in fact there is no disputing this, particularly for this season of the year, but, the big production seems to hang like a big cloud, enveloping the whole trade in darkness, without even an occasional gleam of sunshine.

CRUDE.

Continues very dull but prices, as compared with yesterday, are unchanged. No sales. Spot or seller June, which is pretty near one and the same thing now, is quoted at 11¾. Seller July, nominal at 11¾@11¾, lines July or August to December. 13.

REFINED.

Sale 1,000 bbls June at 26¾; 1,000 July at 26¾; 1,000 do at 26¾. August nominal at 27; and September at 27¼@27½, buyer all year, 27¾@28.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Star Oil Works 250 bbls, on account O. C. & A. R. R.; D Bly & Co 80, on account T M Berry; Lyons & Co 320, on account C D Angell; Commercial Oil Works 140, on account J B Shorbock; Brilliant Oil Works 1,144, on account Lockhart, F & Co; A B Mills 80, on account W Warden, Frew & Co; Phila. Oil Works 80, on account H S Duncan; Lockhart, F & Co 86, on account O S Goldrick; Tarentum Oil Works 166, on account P Hutchinson.

Total ..... 2,630 bbls

OIL SHIPMENTS PER A. V. R. R.

H. W. C. Tweddle 40, on account S. A. Hull; A. B. Mills 80, on account W. Bartle; J. K. Lyons & Co. 150 bbls refined to Logan Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Logan, Stockdale & Co., 500 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phil'a.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 200 bbls refined oil to Wm. Hess, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

J. M. Ritter, 298 bbl ref. oil to Logan Bro & Co.

McKelvy Bro. & Co., 202 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phila.

J. A. McKee, 500 bbls refined oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phil'a.

National Refining Co., 399 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phil'a.

P. Weisenberger 52 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens' Oil Co., 508 bbls refined oil, to Tack Bros., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner 543 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

H. Koehler & Co., 200 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.

Total ..... 4,153 bbls

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, June 24, 1870. }

The Iron trade is dull, but this is not unusual, as it is nearly always sluggish at this particular season of the year. As mill owners contemplate suspending operations within the next few weeks, some of them it is probable will close with the close of this month, they are buying metal very sparingly, just enough to keep up whatever orders are coming in, not being disposed to carry any more stock than they can possibly help. This being the case the demand for crude irons is light, and the sales unimportant; and while the market is weak, there is no important change to make in quotations. The receipts of metal continue light, and, therefore, there is no accumulation of stock, in yards here, but it is said that there is considerable of an accummulation at the furnaces, and this is to be inferred, as there is but little coming forward. And there is not much metal forcing on this market, as the commission men are well aware that if they attempt this, it would have a bad effect and lower prices would doubtless be the result. Foundry irons are also dull, the demand, being light and prices are weak though unchanged.

ANTHRACITE.

100 tons No. 3 Anthracite—Forge	$31.00	4 mos
25 " No. 2 do	32.00	4 mos
150 " Neutral Forge	30.00	4 mos
186 " Clear do	29.00	5 mos
100 " No. 3 Neutral Forge	32.00	4 mos

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

100 tons	Medium Gray Forge	$31.00	4 mos	
100 "	do do do	30.00	cash	
50 "	do do do	31.00	4 mos	
30 "	do do do	32.50	4 mos	
1,000 "	Medium Gray Forge to arrive	30.00	6 mos	
1,000 "	Close Gray Medium Forge to arrive	29.50	6 mos	
400 "	Close Gray Medium at Furnace	28.00	5 mos	
200 "	Clear White to arrive	28.00	30 ds	
300 "	Mottled and White Favorite brand	29.00	60 ds	
300 "	Medium Gray Forge	30.00	4 mos	
150 "	Open Gray Forge from Yard	31.00	4 mos	
800 "	Neutral Mixture Gray Forge to arrive	29.50	30 ds	
1,000 "	Common Gray Red Short Forge to arrive	29.50	6 mos	
100 "	Medium Gray Forge	31.00	4 mos	
100 "	do do do	30.00	cash	
50 "	do do do	31.00	4 mos	
30 "	Open Gray	32.50	4 mos	

COKE.

300 tons	Allegheny River Coke Forge	$31.00	6 mos

CHARCOAL.

80 "	Extra Forge	46.00	6 mos

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, June 24, 1870. }

The markets in a general way present but little that is new or important. The flour and grain markets although very sensative, and somewhat excited, are rather dull, and the demand is almost entirely consumptive, as there is not much disposition manifested to speculate; stocks are tight and holders, particularly of flour, are indifferent about selling being apprehensive that they may have to replace at a higher advance. The weather during the past week has been clear and hot and all that could possibly be desired for the crops, and Wheat in this section of country is reported as looking remarkably well and will soon be ready to cut. The grocery market is dull and sugars are weak in sympathy with the decline in gold. Provisions market strong and sugar cured hams have advanced sharply within the past few days—in other respects there is no change in prices.

ASHES—Steady but unchanged; Common Soda, 4c; Refined, 4¾c; Pearls, 9¾c; Pots, 7¾c.

APPLES—Small sales of last season's crop at $4¾@5 per bbl. Receipts as yet are light.

BUTTER—Continues dull but unchanged. We can report sales of good to prime solid packed at 16@18 cts.

BROOM—CORN—Sales at 8@11c.

BEANS—There is scarcely any inquiry and the market is dull and prices nominal at $1.50@$1.75 per bushel.

BRIDGES—Store prices; Fancy, $5.50; No. 1, $4.50; No. 2, $4; No. 3, $3.50; Common, $2.50@3.

CORNMEAL—Demand light and the same is in fair supply. We continue to quote at 80@81 per bushel.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville Hydraulic at $2.65@2.70 per bbl.

CARBON OIL—Demand light but this is nearly always the case at this season of the year, we continue to quote standard brands at 25 cts in a jobbing way.

CIDER—No. 1 sweet cider is quoted at $10 per bbl.

CHEESE—Is in good supply and dull, but unchanged—12@14 cts as to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues very dull, and the season is almost over. We continue to quote Apples at 4¾@5c; Peaches at 6@7 for quarters and 9@12 for halves.

EGGS—Quiet and unchanged with a supply fully equal to the demand. We continue to quote at 10@12.

FEATHERS—Quiet and unchanged, at 80@85 cts. to the trade.

FISH—Is moving though there is no excitement, and no material improvement in the demand, and the feeling seems to be that there is not much probability of prices going much higher. We continue to quote well established brands of either winter or spring wheat, at $6¼@6¾. Fancy brands, $7@8. Rye flour, $5.

GRAIN—we can report sales of fair to good red wheat at $1.30@1.35, and choice, of which there is but very little offering in this market, may be quoted at $1.38. Oats continue dull, in the absence of an export demand, but holders are not disposed to press sales for the present will soon react and prices improve. We can report sales on wharf and track at 36c to 38@39c. Corn—we can report a sale of shelled, on track at 80c, and ear at 70c. The bulk of the market for either ear or shelled, and, there is very little inquiry for it at any price. Rye is very quiet and unchanged, at 80@85c. Nothing doing in barley.

HAY—Is dull but unchanged with sales at $20@25, from country wagons.

HEMP—Sales of undressed Kentucky Hemp at $167.

HUSKS—Corn husks, 3@3¼ cts.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl, and eastern at $1.75.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1 is quoted at $1.23@1.25 and No. 2 at 80.

PROVISIONS—Hams firm and higher, otherwise market is unchanged. Shoulders, 14 cts for plain; Ribbed Sides, 16¾; Clear, 17¾; Sugar Cured Breakfast Bacon, 19¾; Sugar Cured Hams, Canvassed, 22¾@23. Lard, quoted firm at 17 in tces, and 18 in buckets and kegs. Mess Pork $31.

PEANUTS—Dull. Tennessee, 8@9 cts.

RYE FLOUR—Dull. No. 1, 4.85c per lb; No. 2, 4.55c per lb; No. 3, 4.25c per lb. Oat Meal—A & B per bbl, of 200 lbs, $10; for half bbl, 100 lbs, $5.50.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is in active demand, and crushers are taking all that offers at $2.25. Nothing doing in Clover or Timothy Seeds.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Cotton heavy and lower, with sales 609 bales at 27c for middling uplands. Flour; receipts 21,892 bbls; less active and 10c lower, shippers holding off; sales 7,000 bbls at $5.20@5.50 for superfine State and western, $5.70@5.90 for extra do, $5.95@6.45 for good to choice do, $6@6.80 for white wheat western extra, $5.90@6.00 for extra Ohio and $6@9.50 for extra St. Louis. Rye Flour dull, with sales 200 bbls at $4.75@5.75. Corn Meal quiet and unchanged. Whisky dull, with sales 250 bbls at 90c@$1; also 200 bbls patent at 98c. Wheat; receipts 51,408 bush; heavy and 3 @5c lower, the export demand having almost subsided; sales 10,000 bush at $1.05 for rejected spring, $1.20 for No. 3 spring, $1.26@1.28 for No. 2 spring, $1.30@1.35 for No. 1 Milwaukee, latter outside price, $1.46@1.48 for winter red and amber western, and $1.60 for white Michigan; the market was irregular at $1.12@1.13 cash and $1.15@1.15¾ seller July. Corn firmer and closed easier, at 81¾@81¾c for No 2 and 74¾c for rejected; this afternoon the market was steady and unchanged. Oats firm; closing at 52@52½c for No. 3. Rye firm and 2c higher; closing at 85c for No 2. Barley inactive and nominal. Highwines dull. Provisions unchanged; mess pork $27.50@28.00. Lard 15c. Receipts past 24 hours: 6209 bbls flour, 83,248 bush wheat, 154,250 bush corn, 31,216 bush oats, 1100 bush rye, 3500 bush barley, 6639 hogs. Shipments: 6799 bbls flour, 30,620 bush wheat, 103,700 bush corn, 3822 bush oats, 741 bush barley, 4543 hogs. Freights quiet and firmer.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 24.—The principal feature to-day is a material reduction, by agents, in the prices of the following goods: Stark A heavy brown sheetings to 18c; Amoskeag A do to 13½c; do B, 13; Z do 13. Massebesic brown drills 13½. Jeans 12. Cambrics 8. As the above goods are well known brands, and are in the hands of a strong firm, the decline has surprised many in the trade. Cabot A was reduced to 13 by a leading jobber. In other makes of goods there is no important change as yet.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 24.—Cotton flat and nominally at 19¾@20c; week's receipts, 1256 bales; exports, 1056 bales, receipts to-day, 74 bales; exports, 310 bales. Flour dull at $8@7. Meal dull at $4.70. Corn dull at 95c@$1.07. Oats dull at 65c. Hay quiet at $20@22. Bran dull at $19. Lard nominal. Pork quiet at $31 in store. Bacon: shoulders 13¾@13¾c; sides dull at 16¾@17¾c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—Tobacco steady and unchanged. Corn dull and nominal at 80@ 90c for middling. Hemp dull and unchanged. Flour firm and demand light: super $4.40 @5; extra $5.50@6.50; family extra $6.50@7.50; treble extra $8.75@9.50. Wheat easier for spring; sales No. 3 at 95@97c; fall dull and heavy with No. 2 red at $1.12@1.13; No. 1 at $1.18@1.20 and No. 1 white at $1.21@1.23. Corn held firmly; mixed in bulk 75@76c; mixed yellow 76@80c; choice mixed sacked 84@85c; yellow and mixed 86@87c; choice white $1. Oats dull and lower at 48c; mixed in bulk and 52@ 53c sacked. Rye steady at 82@84c. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at $1.03. Provisions dull. Mess Pork $30. Bacon: shoulders 13¼c; clear sides 17¾c. Lard dull and nominally unchanged.

Cattle slow at $3@7.14 for inferior to choice. Hogs in good request at $7.75@9.00.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 24.—Flour dull but unchanged; superfine $5@5.25; extra $5.50@5.75, and family $5.75@6. Wheat dull and nominal; red held at $1.20@1.25. Corn dull and neglected; it was offered at 85c but no demand. Oats dull at 55@56c. Rye unchanged. Cotton dull and nominal; middling can be bought at 20c. Provisions in fair demand; sales of 220 bbds at $5.25@10.6 2.50@3.5, the latter rate for bright fancy leaf. Whiskey unsettled and nominal; it sold at 98c, but closed nominal and panicky. Mess pork dull and lower; sales at $29.75. Bulk meats quiet and held at 11¾@14¾c for shoulders, and sides no sales. Bacon nominal and unchanged; shoulders held at 13c; sides at 16¾c and 17¾c for clear rib. Lard held at 16c. Sugar cured hams 18@22½c. Linseed oil $1.10. Lard oil $1.12@1.15, and dull. Butter dull at 16@20c. Eggs dull at 14@15c. Gold 111¾ buying. Exchange dull at 1-10 discount buying. Money market easier.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Exchange unchanged. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat weak and 4@4¼c lower, at $1.11@1.15¾c cash and $1.13 @1.18 seller July; closing dull at $1.11¾@1.12 cash and $1.13¾@1.14 seller July; this afternoon the market was irregular at $1.12@1.13 cash and $1.15@1.15¾ seller July. Corn firmer and closed easier, at 81¾@81¾c for No 2 and 74¾c for rejected; this afternoon the market was steady and unchanged. Oats firm; closing at 52@52½c for No. 3. Rye firm and 2c higher; closing at 85c for No 2. Barley inactive and nominal. Highwines dull. Provisions unchanged; mess pork $27.50@28.00. Lard 15c. Receipts past 24 hours: 6209 bbls flour, 83,248 bush wheat, 154,250 bush corn, 31,216 bush oats, 1100 bush rye, 3500 bush barley, 6639 hogs. Shipments: 6799 bbls flour, 30,620 bush wheat, 103,700 bush corn, 3822 bush oats, 741 bush barley, 4543 hogs. Freights quiet and firmer.

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Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 24.—Flour firm and the tendency in the prices are upward. Wheat firm, with an advance of 1@2c. No 1 red $1.32. No 2 do $1.28. Corn quiet and nominal. Oats 60@67c for No 1 State. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley, nothing doing. Petroleum market depressed and lower; crude $5.10@5.15 per bbl; refined nominally at 23c per, gallon, and nothing doing.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 24.—Flour quiet. Wheat is 3@5c lower; No. 2 white Wabash $1.26, No. 3 do, $1.40, regular white Michigan $1.40, amber Michigan $1.29, No. 1 red $1.35, now offerd at $1.36, No. 2 do, $1.27¾. No. 3 do, $1.17. Corn is 1c lower and dull; No. 1 90c, No. 2 nominal. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 1 57c, No. 2 54c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—Flour in good demand and firm; extra $5.75@7.15. Wheat steady and prices looking up; Penna. red $1.40 @1.54 and Indiana $1.50. Rye steady at $1.10. Corn in fair demand and unchanged. Oats steady. Provisions; small business. Whiskey nominal at $1.06 for western iron.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; Maryland, $1.60@ 1.70, Pennsylvania $1.50@1.52. Corn quiet; white $1.18@1.20, yellow $1.10@1.12. Oats lower; light 65c; heavy 60@65c. Rye $1.05@1.06. Provisions unchanged. Whiskey very dull at 1.01@1.02.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, June 24.—Flour lower with choice Wisconsin at $5.25@6.37. Wheat firmer at $1.18@1.20 for No. 1 Milwaukee club; $1.14 @1.16 for No. 2 do. Corn, rye and barley are nominal.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 24.—Cotton nominal; middling 19¾; sales 2000 bales; receipts 108 bales; exports 9062 bales.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, June 24.—2 cars ore, Shoenberger, Blair & Co; 3 do do, Union Iron Mills; 2 do do, Jones & Laughlin; 2 do do, Brady & Co; 1 do do blooms, J Moorhead; 2 do pig iron, Union Iron Mills; 1 do do, Brady's Bend Iron Co; 1 do do Reese, Graff & Dull; 8,000 ft lumber, H A Clark & Co; 8,000 do do, Fuller, Longhead & Barley; 8,000 do do, Heath & Spear; 8,000 do do, S & W H Martin; 24,000 do do, Jones & Laughlin; 2 cars ice, W Scott & Co; 10 bbls oil, Pennock & Beeson 25 casks tobacco, W M Gormley; 10 bbls, J Hampton & Jones; 1 chair, J Haley; 10 bbls apples, W H Graff & Co; 10 bbls oat meal, Rinehart & Stevens; 105 bdls chairs, 12 do rockers, Bedford Chair Co; 1 car cats, Rose & Ewing; 14 sks potatoes, 10 do corn, M; 40 s pipe, H H Collins; 2 bxs bacon, Atwell & Lee; 30 bxs cheese, Watt, Lang & Co; 25 bbls rags, McCullough, S & Co; 2 bbls eggs, Arbuckles & Co; 17 sks oats, W G Miller; 1 bbl eggs, Reid Peet; 125 sks corn, Jones & Co; 5 do, Duff & Son; 1 cask bacon, Head & M; 1 car fire brick and clay, Park & Bro; 30 sks s corn, I Duff & Son; 11 kegs butter, 1 bbl eggs, Head & M; 2 tubs cheese, J Darb, 3 bbls eggs, F Duff & Son; 20 bbls cider, Day & Co.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, June 24.—100 bbls flour, D Wallace; 40 do do, C A Boucher; 2 hhds tobacco, J W Taylor; 17 tes hams, 14 bbls oil, J H Parker; 2 bbls whisky, J Flinn; 5 do do, J Hepperth; 7 do do liquor, H Jones; 7 tcs meat, W B Hays & Son; 1hd tobacco, E Wamser; 25 bbls apples, Voigt M & Co; 1 cask meat, W Hasley; 25 bbls beef, S W McClure; 5 bbls whisky, W Sedden, 15 tcs hams, J P Hanna & Co; 1 cask meat, W H Wilson; 41 bgs oats, Laing & McKalip; 5 bbls eggs, J J Pettit; 20 bgs corn, 30 do do oats, Meanor & H; 25 do do wheat, 10 do oats, S Hood; 25 do do, 25 do corn, Bricker & Co; 25 bxs starch, O Porterfield; 40 dzn bushels, McElroy & Co; 10 tcs tobacco, E Margus; 20 do do, Mullen & Fullerton.100 do bb s flour.Shomaker&Langenheim; 20 tcs lard, 25 do hams, J P Hanna & Co; 25 bbls whisky, P Ferry, Jr; 1 car hay, Wade & Co; 25 pkgs tobacco, Arnsthal & Son; 10 do do, McGrew & Co; 3 bbls whisky, I cask wine, J Friedenberg; 3 bbls whisky, A Gray & Co; 1 gin, A Grazier; 4 bbls whisky, P Schlegal; 1 hhd staves, M P Adams; 1 car oats, S B Floyd; 100 bgs do, Keil & Lt.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, June 24.—157 bbls spokes, 30 do bolts, T Harris Bro; 500 bbls flour, 100 bxs cheese, T C Jenkins & Bro; 22 cars stone, Graham & Gloister; 16 bgs meal, Kiel & Ritchart; 49 empty bbls, J C Buds & Co; 9 bales wool, S Harbaugh & Co; 10 sks R Christy; 46 sks wool, W Miller & Co; 21 sks kegs, B L Fahnestock & Co; 24 do oats, 25 bxs cheese, 25 bbls eggs, Knox & Orr; 72 butter tubs, 3 bdls covers, H Reid; 25 bxs cheese, J S Dilworth & Co; 15 do do, Head & Meade; 15 do do, Hussey, Wells & Co; 5 do do, Dilworth, H & Co; 15 do do, C McGrew & Co; 25 do do, Watt, Lang & Co; 25 tcs hams, J H Parker; 25 bxs soap, Reppert Bro.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, June 25.—61 bales corks, Armstrong & Bro; 1 car grain, Bruggeman & Co; 1 do do, Shoenberger & Co; 3 cars stone P Brough; 19 hides, 1 bbl tallow, X Keenan; 2 sks peaches, 2 sks coffee, Knox & Orr; 5 sks wool, Frank & Bro; 2 bbls oil, McMeans Steel & Son; 1 car lime, Henderson & Bro; 1 bbl eggs, 2 pkgs butter, Patrick Kane, 1 do do, J Blanchard; 34 sks oats, Wm Stavater; 25 do do, R M Dickey & Son; 26 pkgs potatoes, W J Wernitz; 1 car metal, McKnight & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION June, 24.—2 cars metal, Lindsay & McCutcheon; 158 sks oats, Wilson & T; 80 do do, 60 bbls, 100 sks flour, S C McMasters; 1 car lime, J K Shinn; 1 bbl eggs, J Kohen; 1 car cooperage, J M Hemphill; 6 do metal, Lewis, Bailey & Dalzell; 1 do do, Jones & McKee & Co; 40 sks wool, S Bradley & Son; 5 bbls 1 cask oil, H A Friend; 30 sks flour, Hack & S; 80 do do, S Lindsay; 78 do do, 77 dzn milk dlings, G McConnell; 282 sks feed, Hippley & Beckert.

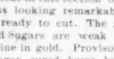
IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, June 24.—9 sks wool, A S Carlisle; 2 bdls crackers, E Patterson; 2 do do, J Porterfield; 44 sks oats, McHenry & Hood; 37 do wheat, Hitchcock, McCreery & Co; 106 do do, S B Floyd & Co; 102 do do, 21 do oats, Mc-Bane & Anjer; 6 pkgs produce, 8 pkgs lard, Wilson & T; 9 baskets peaches, Voigt M & Co; 200 hogs, C A Musteratz; 95 sks wheat, H Cowan; 24 sks oats, 5 do rags, McCracken, G & Co; 71 sks oats, 83 do wheat, Hitchcock, McC & Co.

PORTSMOUTH PACKET FOR GRANITE STATE, June 24.—20 bbls lard, 5 bbls whiskey, Clark & Co; 7 bxs tobacco, Arbuckle & Co; 20 tons metal, J W Porter; 88½ do do, Loomis & Collard; lot for sundries, Adams Express Co; 2 bbls oil, Voigt, M & Co; 5 bxs tobacco, Voigt, M & Co; 17 pkgs do s P Shriver & Co; 39 pkgs furniture, 1 do do, Mullin & Co; 96 do do, Thos Duncan.

RIVER PACKETS.

MONONGAHELA RIVER.

THE FLEET STEAMER

BELLE,
J. P. SMITH ..... Commander.
J. W. SCOTT ..... Clerk.
Independent Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet.

Leaves Wharf Boat above Monongahela Bridge every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M.

Will carry Freight and Passengers to all points on the Monongahela river.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at Wharf-boat, at foot of Grant street.

myl9 WM. McELROY & CO., Agents.

PORTSMOUTH PACKET.

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA, PARKERSBURG, IRONTON AND PORTSMOUTH.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY FRIDAY—4 P. M.

Leaves Portsmouth EVERY MONDAY—10 A.M.

The new and splendid passenger steamer

GRANITE STATE.

W. H. KERR ..... Commander,

Will leave as announced.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

G. H. GHRIEST & CO.,

myl7 Agents.

Pittsburgh and Cincinnati
PACKET LINE
The new and splendid side-wheel steamer

JUNIATA,
Capt. C. L. BRENNAN, will leave Pittsburgh for Cincinnati SATURDAY at 12 o'clock M. promptly. Returning, will leave Cincinnati TUESDAY, at 12 M.

For freight or passage, apply on board or to

J. FLACK & CO., Agents.

mh7

STEAMSHIPS.

TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—THE INMAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS, numbering sixteen first-class vessels, among them the celebrated

CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF ANTWERP,
CITY OF BOSTON, CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CITY OF LONDON.

Sailing EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier 45 North River, New York. For passage or further information apply to

WILLIAM BINGHAM, Jr.,
143 SMITHFIELD STREET.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

S. P. SHRIVER & CO.

Have removed from their old stand, Nos. 27 and 29 SMITHFIELD, to their Warehouse,

Nos. 249 and 251 Liberty St.,

Above the head of WOOD STREET, where they will be pleased to see all their old friends and customers.

S. P. SHRIVER & CO.,

apl4:r85

REMOVAL—FRED'K SCHROEDER, Merchant Tailor and Dealer in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods; also Gentlemen and Boys' Clothing on hand and made to order at the shortest notice, has removed from his late stand, No. 92 Fourth avenue, to No. 51 WOOD STREET, corner of Third avenue.

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FLOUR.

PEARL STEAM FLOURING MILLS.

R. T. KENNEDY & BRO.,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Manufacturers of the following celebrated brands of Flour:

2 Star Green Brand, an unequaled Pastry Flour.
2 Star Blue Brand, A No. 1 Extra Family Flour that gives entire satisfaction.
1 Star Red Brand, a good Family Flour, superior to any of the same grade in the market.

All brands warranted as represented.

April 26, 1870.

HOTELS.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,

ED. BARKER, Proprietor,

Cor. Penn St. and 11th, formerly old Canal

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede slowly but steadily with scant three feet in the channel by the Monongahela marks. The weather clear and oppressively hot.

There has been no arrivals since the date of our last report, and the Mollie Ebert is among the first boats due.

The Wild Duck, it is reported, succeeded in getting all her barges through Rowley, and it is to be hoped that she will have no further trouble.

The Glendale is reported at the foot of Raccoon bar, waiting for water, so that she can get her barge off, which is aground at Beaver Shoals.

—Mr. Samuel Milligan, the well-known founder of New Albany, has charge of the beautiful elk horns worn by the famous J. M. White during her career, also the pair which graced the pilot house of the New Albany steamer, A. L. Shotwell. Mr. M. says that any boat beating the time of the Shotwell to Cairo, on her famous run with the Eclipse, will be entitled to both pair. The horns will be placed in the best possible order and presented to any boat entitled to them. The time of the Shotwell to Cairo was 3 days, 3 hours and 40 minutes.

—Captain George Houghton and Noah Links, Esq., were building a steamer on the Upper Mississippi, to ply between Little Falls and Pokegema Falls. The new steamer is nearly completed, and has made a trial trip, which was highly satisfactory to her owners. She is called the Pokegema, and will make her first trip during the present month.

—The Ironsides and Wauanata arrived at St. Louis on Tuesday, and the Great Republic was to have left on Wednesday. Mr. J. H. Atcheson, clerk of the Republic, has gone to Wheeling, Va., where he will remain until fall, in the meantime, Mr. O. Adams presides in the office, assisted by Messrs. Hurd and Floyd.

—A dispatch from Captain Leathers states that the Natchez made six landings between New Orleans and Vicksburg. The presumption was that she made but one, and that at Natchez. This makes her run to Vicksburg all the more remarkable.

—On Tuesday evening the crew of the towboat Boaz took from the river, near New Albany, what was supposed to be the body of Wm. McLafferty, who fell from the Tom Rees, Sunday evening, at Pilot Point, nearly thirty-five miles above Louisville.

—The body of young Pollock, drowned off the Louisville packet, it is reported had been recovered, but the $21,000 on his life has not, though withheld apparently on slight grounds. So says the Cincinnati *Commercial*.

—The St. Louis *Democrat* says that the Natchez has run through chutes and cut off that did not exist when the White made her famous run in 1844, making the distance less 75 to 100 miles.

—The Dick Fulton, with 29,000 bushels of coal for the South, is on her eighth trip this season, and the forty-first in the last four years.

—The Granite State departed for Ports mouth with all the freight she could take on the water and a number of passengers.

—The Belle, Capt. J. P. Smith, is the independent packet for Brownsville and Geneva to-day, leaving at 5 P. M.

—The Mollie Ebert left Cincinnati for Pittsburgh on Wednesday. Capt. Ebert and Geo. Poe are her pilots.

—The Salvor No. 2 is due at St Louis with the machinery of the Clara, sunk at Pinkney, Missouri river.

—The Arkansas arrived at Little Rock on the 16th enroute for St. Louis, with a big passenger trip.

—Our Cincinnati exchanges seem to be very much exercised about the fast run of the Natchez.

—The Nick Wall, from Fort Benton, arrived at Sioux City on Tuesday.

TAX NOTICES.

MERCHANTS

Doing business in the Boroughs and Townships of this county, and all Real Estate, Merchandize, Ex change, Stock, Bill, Cattle, Metal and Oil

BROKERS,

Brewers, Billiard Hall, Bagatelle Keepers, and

Commission Merchants,

Doing business anywhere within the limits of this county are required to obtain a STATE MERCANTILE LICENSE, 1870, and shall at once make application, the 1st day of July, to save costs of Duplicate, and are now open for payment of same, and County

TAXES,

With a reduction of five per cent. for prompt payment.

J. F. DENNISTON,
Treasurer of Allegheny County.

jel5:y23:daT

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE,
TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

O

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Persons leaving the city for the summer, and wishing to have the GAZETTE sent to them, will please send their addresses to the office. Price by mail, 75 cents per month.

The Weekly Gazette.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE is the largest, cheapest and best family newspaper published in Pennsylvania. It presents each week, in convenient quarto form, forty-eight solid columns of reading matter, original and selected, and made up to suit the wants of country readers. It is thoroughly reliable in politics, advocating the protection of home labor and the general principles of the great Union Republican party. Carefully edited agricultural columns, prove a valuable feature to the farmer, while the Literary, Religious, Political, Telegraph and General News departments are kept up to the fullest requirements of a live, progressive, enterprising and successful family newspaper. The dry goods, grocers, and produce markets are freshly and correctly reported in each edition, and the full reports of cattle sales and operations here and elsewhere for the current week are regularly furnished. Two editions are made, one on Wednesday and one on Saturday, in order to suit the country mails, and subscribers should designate which day's publication they desire. A very limited number of unobjectionable advertisements are published in the WEEKLY GAZETTE, as the space is too valuable to be used for other than news purposes.

Terms per year: One copy, $1 50; in clubs of five, $1 25; in clubs of ten, $1 15, and a copy gratuitous to the getter up of the club. Specimen copies are sent free post paid to any address.

Remember the monthly meeting of the Y. M. C. A. this evening.

Owners of property on Penn avenue will find a notice concerning them on our first page.

Rev. George P. Hays announces two lectures for next week in Dr. Howard's church. See his advertisement on first page.

City Councils.—A regular monthly meeting of the Select and Common Councils of this city will be held Monday afternoon, at two o'clock.

Larceny of Lumber.—Geo. Hoffmeister made information before Justice Heisel, yesterday, charging George Jones with larceny. The parties reside in a hamlet bordering on Mt. Joining lots, and the prosecutor alleges that the accused took a lot of lumber from his premises. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Jones.

Arm Broken.—Michael Gannon, a boy about twelve years of age, while amusing himself by sliding down the railing of the stairway leading to the gallery of the Opera House, yesterday morning, fell to the floor and fractured his arm, just above the wrist. His father resides on Third avenue, and the fracture reduced.

Flower Vases.—One of the most beautiful ornaments for a house is a flower vase in which the fine, bright floral emblems may be placed to beautify and fill the room with fragrance. Messrs. Klee & Co., at the warehouse of Mr. Schreiber, on Fifth avenue, near Liberty street, have a choice assortment of these elegant ornaments.

Sixteenth Amendment.—Female Suffrage will be advocated at the South Common M. E. Church, Allegheny, this afternoon, Saturday evening and Wednesday evenings, June 27th, 28th and 29th. A handsome silk banner will be voted to the most popular Sunday school in the two cities.

Refreshments at saloon prices.

Still Another.—Allegheny was the scene of another burglary yesterday morning. This time the thieves succeeded in securing about $100 worth of plunder—every dollar from the residence of Mr. Unger, No. 56 Rebecca street. They effected an entrance through a rear window. A neighbor saw them leaving the house. They are not known.

The Cause of Death.—At the solicitation of friends of the deceased, Coroner Clawson yesterday held an inquest on the body of Henry D. Brecht, who died suddenly at his residence on Fifth avenue, Monday morning. The post-mortem made a *post mortem* examination and informed the jury that death had resulted from softening of the brain, which fact was rendered in accordance with his testimony.

Lovers of the weed will find their heart's desire at Megraws No. 45 Ninth street. Every conceivable brand of good tobacco, whether smoking or chewing, will be found there. Pipes and accessories of all kinds are also to be had there. Wholesale or retail purchasers may be equally accommodated. If you would smoke a superior cigar, you can also purchases at Megraw's, No. 45 Ninth street.

Boat Race.—Samel Hays, Charles L. Hann, Charles H. Hetzel, John Johnston, T. Buelgay, C. Laseman and J. V. Hays, members of the Young Mechanic Boat Club, of Sewickley, men will pull a race in their "working boats" at 7 o'clock this evening on the Allegheny river from the Mechanic street bridge to the two suspension bridge and return. The last man coming in is to pay for a supper for the club.

Fight on a Steamboat.—Last night a most brutal fight occurred between a couple of deck hands on the steamboat Chieftain, one of the Monongahela packets. Owing to the parties, whose name we could not learn, was colored, the fight began with the words, "Jim, you're a colored man." Both were subsequently brought to the lock-up and the victim from the fracas examined by Surgeon Wilson, but it is feared he will die.

A Vicious Husband.—Peter Blockinger, according to the allegations of his wife, Frances, is a dangerous customer, and should be provided with quarters at the Workhouse or some other institution of safety. She alleges that he beat and abused her, put her out of the house and endeavored to kill her. Justice Heisel, before whom the allegations were made, has issued a warrant requiring Peter to show cause, if any, why he should not be dealt with according to law, in the Quarter Sessions Court.

A Felonious Assault.—Henry Grace a barkeeper in a saloon on Fifth avenue assaulted officer Magee while on duty on Thursday night, but was finally overpowered, the knife taken from him and was conducted to the lock-up where he remained until Saturday morning when after a hearing he was fined $20 and costs and in default was committed to the work house for thirty days. Accordingly he started with him and had arrived at the West Penn. depot when a friend advanced the required amount of money and Grace was discharged.

The Stockholders of the Peoples' Savings Bank of Allegheny City will be pleased to see a dividend of five per cent. out of the profits of the last six months has been placed to their credit by the officers of the bank. It is unnecessary for us to say anything complimentary of the Cashier or Directors of this flourishing Bank, as E. P. Fahnestock & W. H. Young is one of the safest and best fitted cashiers in the two cities, and its Directors are all gentlemen of high standing. We predict for it a prosperous future, and have no doubt its stockholders will never regret their investments.

Ferocious Dog.—Mr. John W. Jones complained before Justice Charles Heisel, and maintains and permits to run at large a ferocious canine which bit him on the leg, inflicting a severe wound. Justice Heisel, before whom the complaint was made, issued a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Best, who in due time appeared and stated to be fined in the sum of $5 charged that he had violated no law. He said the law only prohibited dogs from running at large, and that dogs were not mentioned in the act. His dog had run at Mr. Jones, but it never saw Mr. Large. He was not discharged, but will have a hearing to-day.

Personals.

We had the pleasure of a call from Mr. T. Herbert Onyx, of the wealthy firm of H. A. Bartlett & Co., Philadelphia, manufacturers of Bartlett's celebrated blacking, inks, stove polish and washing blue. He is at the St. Charles Hotel.

Mrs. MATTIE McCLELLAND BROWN, editress of the *Monitor*, of Alliance, Ohio, one of the most sensible and accomplished ladies in public life of this country, and a graduate of the Pittsburgh Female College, last evening was present at the Alumnae meeting of that institution and delivered a brilliant and spirited address at the banquet.

The Model Store.

Dunseath's jewelry store, Fifth avenue, below the Opera House, is the model store of the thoroughfare in that department of trade. Every conceivable article of jewelry, from a plain ring to the costliest diamond, together with watches and clocks as varied in style, price and make as the assortment is large, can be had here. All of the stock bears with it the character and reputation of the house, which is a guarantee that it is all right. If you want anything in the jewelry line go to Dunseath's, near the Opera House.

Literary Exhibition.

The pupils of West Liberty school gave two grand literary exhibitions at the school hall, under direction of Prof. G. T. McCord, the principal, and his worthy and accomplished assistant, Miss Fannie M. Sawyers. The programme was a highly interesting one, including in addition to the usual literary exercises of declamations, select orations, essays, &c., excellent music both vocal and instrumental. The scholars participating in the exercises acquitted themselves with great credit and gave evidence of a high degree of intellectual training and culture. The audience was large and appreciative, and will be highly delighted with the entertainment.

A Brutal Husband.

Kate Steely is a "poor married woman," having joined her fortunes for better or worse (particularly the latter) with Anton Steely. Anton is not a member of any temperance league that we know of, and is in no way restrained of a free use of whiskey, ale or beer, and in consequence thereof he frequently gets drunk and abuses his wife. A few evenings since he kicked and beat her, as she alleges, and put her out of the house and would not permit her to return. Kate did not like this treatment and made complaint to Justice Heisel, who caused the arrest of Anton, and after a hearing held to bail for his appearance at Court to answer a charge of assault and battery.

Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner Clawson yesterday morning held an inquest on the body of the man found floating in the Monongahela river, on Thursday evening, an account of which we published yesterday. The body was identified as that of **James H. Kerr**, who mysteriously disappeared from the Brownsville Packet Chieftain, on the 5th of January, on which he embarked for the purpose of going to town. He was seen in the cabin a few moments before that place was reached, but when the boat landed to let him off he could not be found, and since that time until the finding of the body on Thursday evening, nothing has been heard of him. The jury returned a verdict of found drowned, and the body was interred immediately, as it was too much decomposed to allow it to be kept until the friends could be notified.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Semi-Centennial of the Western University of Pennsylvania.

Fifty years ago—so long that very few here can remember—so long that it has become a tradition and a history, the Western University of Pennsylvania was founded. Pittsburgh was a little town far out in the wilderness then, fast beginning to grow, but giving few signs of becoming the great metropolis it is to-day, and the University was to win fame the boys of that period, because they could not be whisked off in a few hours to New York or New England, as they now are, and it was more of an undertaking to go to, the then already venerable, Yale or Harvard than it now is to go to Oxford or Jena. Fifty years have gone, circumstances and people, surroundings and aspirations, all have changed since then, and now, when we are become a great city, with railroads and telegraphs, we find the University, after many a passing through the fire and ones through a financial grave, resurrected and firmly on its feet again, growing and lusty in this its second childhood, as it never was before, planting its feet firmly on the rocks and bracing itself, ready to battle for its rights and with them. Ten years ago when the present President of the Faculty came here he found it a pure school with a teacher or two earning a scant living from the few tuition fees, and burdened with the distrust and want of faith of the citizens. Only one decade has passed since then and now a dozen capable professors, a fine collection of physical and astronomical instruments, three growing libraries, one of the best observatories in the country, two hundred and fifty students and an endowment of more than a hundred thousand dollars mark what the energy, perseverance, industry and organizing ability of one man can do, when he is such a man as Dr. Geo. Woods. Not that this work has been done without assistance and constant and able assistance too, but that Dr. Woods was the general who organized the campaigns, achieved what has already been done and prepared for the future—it is to be hoped greater—progress.

Yesterday was the semi-centennial anniversary of the foundation of this institution, and also the day for the annual meeting of the Alumni, and proved, by the unusual interest shown in all of the proceedings, to be an occasion long to be remembered with pleasure and satisfaction, and to be prominent in the annals of the College.

MEETING OF THE ALUMNI.

The Alumni Association of the Western University held its annual meeting in the University building, yesterday afternoon, with Judge Mellon in the chair.

The Recording Secretary, Mr. W. J. Sawyer, read the minutes of the last meeting, these being adopted the members of the class of 1870 of the University were admitted as members of the Association. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President—Mr. J. C. Newmeyer. Vice Presidents—Messrs. W. F. Brown and Chas. Hamilton. Secretary—Mr. R. C. Hill. Corresponding Secretary—Mr. J. K. Wightman. The elections were almost unanimous in all cases, followed with hearty cheers.

Numerous letters were read from many prominent gentlemen, regretting their inability to attend, but forwarding next year.

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Numerous letters were read from many prominent gentlemen, regretting their inability to attend. Speeches being next in order, the President called upon Mr. Scaife, a member of the class of '51, who responded in a few remarks, and read the following letter from Judge Mellon:

PITTSBURGH, June 24, 1870.

GENTLEMEN OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION:—I am sorry that I cannot be present at your meeting to-day. I am sorry for my own sake, because I should like to see you all, and to have a chat with you about old times. I am sorry for your sakes, because I should like to hear what you have to say about the present and future of the University. But I am sorry chiefly for the sake of the University itself, because I should like to see it in the midst of its friends, and to hear the kind words which they would speak of it. I am sorry, in short, because I am sure that you would have a pleasant meeting, and I am not there to share it with you.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM MELLON.

THE DINNER.

At 4½ o'clock P. M. one of the most representative bodies of men we have ever seen in Pittsburg assembled in the hall of the University. Most of the leading men in the various walks of life pursued in our city were there, Clergymen, Lawyers, Doctors, Editors, Merchants and Teachers. All gathered around the four long and brilliant tables upon which were heaped substantials and delicacies in an most lavish profusion. The blessing of God was invoked upon the meal and the partakers thereof by the venerable Dr. Paxton, of the Old Andrews Church, and then the gentlemen proceeded to award justice to the feast. For nearly an hour conversation and conversation reigned supreme; then President Woods called upon the Rt. Rev. John H. Kerfoot, former President of the University, who responded in a speech which he did with that well known eloquence so peculiarly his own. The Bishop was followed by Rev. R. Adger Brown, President of the Westminster College, whose well timed remarks were abreviated by the fact that he was to deliver an oration before a society later in the evening. The Rev. Mr. Carnaghan succeeded Mr. Brown with some pleasant reminiscences of the class of 1840. Then Rev. Mr. Milligan, Chaplain of the Western Penitentiary, made a few remarks, which were brief, to the point and well told stories, and was succeeded by the Rev. Geo. P. Hays, of the Central Presbyterian church, of Allegheny, who, with eloquence, for which he is remarkable, rallied the old boys of '45 from their seats, to their neighbors, and with earnestness and wit combined, called on all to do what they could to uplift and push on the cause of the university. Dr. Woods then said there was an alumnus of the new era of the institution who had in former times been called to speak in numbers, and though he had since gone out among the money changers, he trusted he had not yet quite forgotten how to speak, and therefore called upon Mr. George I. Whitney. Mr. Whitney's elocution is remarkably fine and mere rapid and powerful sentences, in justice to the following lines with which he responded to the President's call.

When we crowd round the board,
No platter-load stored
With all that the palate could wish,
Tempts our eyes,
When called for a speech,
Should make an address—to his dish

But since it appears,
That naught is heard by the ears,
The dinner itself, leaves at rest
So easily, into
An orginal pause.

To comment on these last
When such a repast
As the one just before us is spread
Were useless we feel;
The delights of a meal
Are rather of mouth than head.

University halls,
Familiar old walls,
We greet you with gladness and mirth.
Ever staunch may you be,
As the sturdy forest tree,
With its roots sinking deep into earth.

Tis her birthday we're told,
Half a hundred years old,
And here we are gathered around.
New faces to meet,
Old faces to greet,
On the centre of their once trysting ground.

University men,
The time has been, when
The cloud of battle hung heavily lay
On our mother so dear,
But free now from care,
The "cloud of battle" is gone far away.

Still spend and not spare,
She is worth all the care
The worldling gives but to his goods.
And as has been said
But a short time ahead,
She hasn't "got out of the Woods."

Mr. W. D. Moore followed this with a stirring, witty, earnest appeal for the projected law-school, interspringled with comic reminiscences and pithy anecdotes.

After this a letter was read by Professor Crane, from a member of the class of '35, professing a toast, "The Sons and Daughters of," &c. W. Black and Rev. G. D. Fulton, graduates of that class, who have gone to another world. To this the Rev. Mr. Fulton, of the class of '34, responded very feelingly. And then the whole assemblage, rising to their feet, sang, led by Prof. Crane, the hymn beginning—

O God, our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come,

After which they dispersed, and a memorable event was numbered with the past.

REV. R. AUDLEY BROWN'S DISCOURSE.

We are sorry that we cannot print entire the text of the learned discourse of this distinguished orator, but time waits for no man, nor does it hold back a minute for the morning daily printing press. Contemporary itself receiving the matter at a late hour, sent us the proof so near day light that we could not attempt to get it in shape without greatly delaying our paper. Hence we must reluctantly deprive our readers of the pleasure of reading the pretty and well conceived address.

The Fourth Annual Celebration of the Belles-Lettres Society of the Bishop Bowman Institute

Was held last evening in the school room of the First Baptist Church. A large audience filled the room, consisting chiefly of the scholars of the Institute, with their parents and friends. Bishop Kerfoot and the Rev. Messrs. Scarborough, Roberts, Crumpton and Taylor were also present.

Rev. R. J. Cooke, Rector of the Institute, briefly addressed the audience in explanation of the object of the celebration, and thanked the people for the interest evinced in their work by the large attendance.

"Cloudland," original, by Miss Hersh, was a production creditable to the intellect and genius of the youthful essayist, and was spoken with a clear and distinct utterance and graceful manner.

The next exercise was beautifully read. It was "Down to Dust," a selection from "Buchanan Read."

"Heroes," original, by Miss McComb, was alike good in thought, style and delivery.

The "Goose, Anonymous," selected by request, was then read by Miss Brashier, who exhibited a good conception of the comic wit of her author and amused the audience by her excellent rendering of the piece.

Miss Briggs then read an essay of her own "Earnestness," which must have been the product of much careful and well trained thought.

Longfellow's "Lover's Errand" was next read with fine effect by Miss Preston.

Then "A Night in the Vatican," was read by its author, Miss Hutchinson, a young lady of genius, culture and fine descriptive powers.

"Aunt Avery in New York," an extract from "Fred, Maria and Me," was read with great humorous effect by Miss Carnahan.

"The Brave man," from the German of Burger, was rendered as the author might wish, by Miss Ringwalt, whose vocal inflexions were judicious and well pronounced.

The concluding exercise was a selection from "Pickwick," beautifully read with electrifying effect by Miss Fuller.

These exercises were produced enterchangably with instrumental and vocal music by the Brothers Kverson, the Misses Butler and Miss Carnahan.

The large and intelligent audience were very attentive and gratified listeners. The Rev. Rector and his accomplished lady may feliciate themselves that the performances of their pupils were really beautiful. The effort to their patrons conclusive evidence that the skillful and persistent labors of the teachers are manifest in the proficiency displayed by the young ladies in their Belles-Lettres celebration.

The Mammoth Cave.

Stephen, the famous guide at the Mammoth Cave, used to say that more visitors came from Europe to view that subterranean wonder, than from all parts of the United States combined. Thousands of Americans go into ecstasies over the Rhine, and Switzerland never saw the beauties which line the Upper Mississippi from St. Louis to St. Paul, or the strange loveliness of "the coast" from Bayou Sara to New Orleans. The great attraction for hungry people in Pittsburgh, is the Continental, next door below the Postoffice, Fifth avenue. If there is anything that will tempt the appetite it is spread upon the board at this favorite restaurant every day. Strangers in town who wish to get a good meal should follow the crowd to Holtzheimer's.

THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE.

Alumni Re-union at The High School—An Interesting Literary Entertainment—Feasting and Terpsichorean.

The Tenth Annual Re-union of the Alumni of the Pittsburgh Central High School occurred last evening in the High School Hall and was an exceedingly enjoyable occasion. There was quite a large audience in attendance and the interest in the exercises,—as it should be in everything connected with the college for the people,—was of the most enthusiastic character. There was the usual display of female ingenuity in the toilet, while the young gents were not backward either in this respect.

A HIGH SCHOOL.

The members of the Association and invited guests were somewhat late in arriving, which delayed the exercises beyond the appointed time for commencing. At a quarter past eight o'clock Mr. Anthony W. Smith, a member of the Executive Committee, took the chair, and called upon Professor Crumb, who opened the meeting with a brief and fervent invocation.

WORDS OF WELCOME.

The retiring President of the Association, Mr. John S. Lambie, being absent, his valedictory address was left out upon the programme was of necessity dispensed with. Mr. Smith, however, favored the audience with a few well-timed remarks, in which he referred to the many pleasant recollections which were called up by the occasion—recollections of school ties which he hoped would never be totally severed. He welcomed in behalf of his fellow members those into the association who had just left their Alma Mater and now about stepping forward in the more stern realities of life. As they engaged in the Tenth reunion exercises all should feel in accord with the spirit of the occasion. These were pleasant meetings. Here were assembled old faces, remembrances of friends who had been separated and once again called together to think and talk over the happy memories of the days gone by. These reunions were two-fold in character, social and intellectual, and their benefit could alike be felt by all. They who were among the first graduates of the High School looked back to the old building on Smithfield street, ill-adapted as it was for the purpose, and in that respect disagreeable—yet within surrounded by pleasant associations. Here the High School had originated, and from that point step by step, through persecution and difficulty, the use had advanced until it was now triumphant. Its triumph would soon be signalized more fittingly by a structure which was gradually rising to be an ornament to the city and a crown to her intellectual character. In years hence many graduates would go forth from its walls, and the High School of the hereafter would continue to be interwoven in influence and power. With these memories of the past, and these hopes for the future, the tenth annual reunion of the School was most interesting and eventful character. All were welcome, and new members as well as old, would take new fealty from the occasion to work in the cause and to aid in all efforts for the elevation and the maintenance of the dignity of their Alma Mater.

Mr. Smith's remarks were followed with music by the band, after which the President of the class of 1861, Mr. Robert D. McKee, of the class of 1865, was introduced and received his inaugural address. He said one great characteristic of the age was the marked advance in all others was the general diffusion of knowledge. This was a very important sign of the times. In our country especially the people should be educated, for upon this rested the stability of the Government. Yet this knowledge, this education should not be confined to the great majority of the people but for the glorious system of Common Schools. They had been planted like flower seed all over the land, the colleges which were being educated by the Government to be useful citizens and sustainers of that Government in future years.

With the establishment and success of the Common Schools there had came the demand for a still higher education, and to fill this need the High School was created. It had been well adapted for the purpose, and from it as from the best college in the land went forth the trained intellect which had there been prepared for a higher advancement in the profession of life, and for which was the mission of the High School.

Travelers, when returning from their tours said it was and when gazing into the magnificent scenery, but when the reality gave place to after thought, that they were enabled to appreciate the great beauty of the sight. The soldier looked back upon his campaigns and forgot his hardships in remembering the pleasures of the march and the camp, and the scholar looked back upon his school days and forgot the toils and discouragements of the student's life, and remembered only the bright as the brightest in his life. In thus reverting to earlier scenes, students of the High School who had, as with years, learned to appreciate the education which they had received also remembered with gratitude the privileges which they had enjoyed. Their cherished memories of their Alma Mater and were resolved to so conduct themselves in their life work as to bring credit and honor to her name.

The speaker then closed his remarks with a few words of welcome to the new members of the alumni, spoke of the cheer and encouragement given them by the presence of the large and intelligent audience, and closed by returning his thanks for the honor which had been conferred upon him.

The address was an highly creditable production, evincing thought and eloquence, and reflecting honor upon the gentleman and the institution of which he is a graduate.

THE POEM.

The band again ellicited much excellent music, after which Miss Sophie Hoyer, of the class of 1869, read a poetical production entitled "The Years Walk of Life," which was poetical talent of a superior order. The measure was very good and the idea in which she depicted the years for which each attains in the battle of life—original and excellently developed. It was too long, however, for publication, and we could not be persuaded.

More music enlivened the entertainment. Civil Engineer H. M. Brashier then delivered an oration on the subject of "Science." This he said had been defined "the breaking of evil laws." It was more than this. There were many things which were false, although not punishable by civil law. They were moral and physical laws which could be broken with impunity here, but would have to be answered before the bar of the great heretofore. Among the crimes which had blackened many a history page with a record of blood was ignorance. The speaker developed this theme at length, and illustrated it by numerous examples which displayed a remarkable acquaintance with History.

He then referred to other forms of crime, such as political, which should be punished, but which nevertheless was equally deserving of censure and would have hereafter to be accounted for.

The speaker closed his address with an exceedingly well worded and timely recapitulation of crime in general, and of those which had been enumerated in the course of his remarks.

As he left the platform he was presented with several boquets by the audience who added thereto a hearty round of applause.

TERPSICHOREAN.

This closed the literary exercises and the company retired to another room where a short intermission was agreably spent with terpsichorean performances. Supper was announced, and all gathered around which guests and alumni gathered, with avidity. The edibles were discussed in a lively manner for the dance again directed attention and continued to reign supreme until away into the wee sma' hours this morning, when the company finally dispersed with recollections of one of the happiest reunions and gatherings under auspices of the Alumni of this, the People's College.

THE COURTS.

Common Pleas Court—Judge Sterrett.

FRIDAY, June 24.—The case of McGregor et al vs. Stoop et al., previously reported, was resumed and had not been concluded when Court adjourned.

Quarter Sessions.

TRIAL LIST FOR SATURDAY.

2 Com. vs. Barrett.
10 " Joseph Robinson.
14 " Josiah Foster and Anvere.
15 " A. T. Taylor.
122 " Peter Mourian.
126 " Thomas Jackson.
125 " Robert B. Gordon.
179 " John Moss.
181 " Elizabeth Strassberger.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

318 Com. vs Patrick Welsh.
157 " Charles Fritz.
198 " Elizabeth Hasley.
93 " Thomas Disset.
80 " Charles Carter, et al.
92 " Ed. Phillips, et al.
106 " Horace Byers.
124 " Elijah Travilla.
149 " Thomas Dieteu.
134 " V. Denhard.
160 " D. & M. Scholte.
25 " Morgan Price.
156 " W. Wessell.
158 " Agnes Patterson.
159 " Eliza Strasberger.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

123 Com. vs John Nicholson, et al.
302 " James Grant, et al.
308 " C. R. Davidson.
304 " Ann Hutchinson.
305 " Henry Hackman.
306 " John N. Williams.
" L. Ritchey.

City Horses.

By some oversight in preparing the blanks and instructions for taking of the census, no provision or arrangement was made for the enumeration of horses and cattle, except in the rural districts, or in other words, on farms on what is known as the farm schedule. As the number of horses owned and employed in the cities is very large, it is very necessary in order that the census may be complete that they be enumerated, and to that end a circular has been prepared by Francis A. Walker, Superintendent of the Census Department, at Washington, D. C., requesting the Mayors of cities to have the enumeration made by the police force. The Mayor has concluded to comply with the request, and the work will be commenced as soon as possible. All horses, whether used for draught or other purposes, will be included in the enumeration. As this work is undertaken at the request of the Census Superintendent, our citizens should give the desired information, when called upon, as promptly as possible.

Mortuary Report.

The following are the number of deaths that occurred during the week ending June 22d; as reported by Dr. J. Guy McCandless, Physician of Board of Health:

Consumption, 10; Enteritis, 1; Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, 1; Epilepsy, 1; General Debility, 2; Smallpox, 3; Drowned, 1; Old Age, 1; Accident, 3; Scarlet Fever, 6; Pneumonia, 3; Capillary Bronchitis, 1; Congestion of Lungs, 2; Diarrhœa, 2; Cerebral Disease, 1; Unknown, 1; Cholera Infantum, 3; Congestion of Brain, 1; Dead Born, 2; Measles, 1; Valvular Heart Disease, 1.

Of the above there were under 1 year, 15; from 1 to 2, 5; 2 to 5, 4; 5 to 10, 4; 15 to 20, 2; 20 to 30, 4; 30 to 40, 5; 40 to 50, 1; 50 to 60, 2; 60 to 70, 1; 70 to 80, 3.

Males, 29; females, 17. White, 43; colored, 4. Total, 46.

PLEASANT REUNION.

The Graduates of the Pittsburgh Female College Together—The Exercises and the Banquet—Song, Mirth and Speeches.

Could we gather about us all the accomplished young ladies, married and single, who have graduated with the honors of the institution from the much esteemed Pittsburgh Female College, we should have an assemblage conspicuous among all others for true worth, culture and refinement, for solidity of education, politeness, graceful deportment and true bred, thoroughly good qualities of character. It is not from any feeling of local pride that we award this college among colleges, a degree of praise and admiration withheld from others; we simply point to what it has accomplished, what it is now accomplishing and what it promises in the future to accomplish, as justification for the high esteem in which we, in common with all the friends of education from Maine to Florida, hold the flourishing institution. It had its humble beginning like all great enterprises. There was a day darker in its history than this: there were clouds to hide its beauty, embarrassments to hinder its development and usefulness. But it basks now in sunshine. Its glorious work of the past is full of promise for its continued glory. Day after day it works out its happy mission; year upon year it adds link after link to its wreath of laurel. It is no longer an experiment but a bright reality, and the noblest minds, the noblest hearts, many of whom passed away ere the work they had performed in its behalf bore the golden fruit anticipated in their intention. Here, elsewhere, everywhere throughout our land we have living evidences that the College has been no failure. Society owes it a debt. Of its contributions there are legions of inestimable value. Good, true and noble women have been made of the child material entrusted to be moulded, shaped, polished and refined within its walls, and woman can utter no prouder sentence than she has "passed through the halls of our home college." To Rev. Dr. Pershing, the father of the faculty, his assistants, who have labored earnestly, zealously and faithfully to impart a correct education to the young ladies placed in their charge through the wisdom of parents and guardians, is due a vast share of the credit of what is now realized, and may they all long live to reap the harvest of pleasure which such occasions as that of last evening.

THE ALUMNAE REUNION

Must bring to their hearts. The gathering together of the scholars of past years, those who have been set it liberty from the sweet labors of the College, to again be in the presence and mingle with any college, is a source of profound interest and unspeakable pleasure. Especially so was the reunion last night. The arrangements had been carefully and judiciously made by the Reception Committee. Misses Eliza W. Stevens and Mary R. Pumphrey, of the class of 1865, were prominent among the Alumnae, who never did learn how to do things in a mean way. Those ladies have experience and executive abilities are in keeping with their high scholastic attainments and pecuniary character in all matters. They labored zealously to discharge well and faithfully their duties, and with true womanly precision attended to the details, thus ensuring the success of the pleasant occasion. Delicately tinted pink invitations, printed in rich colors, were sent out to the past graduates and to the present members of the class of 1870, also to the friends of education and of the College. But few notes of regret were received, for those arrangements had been made which would have highly esteemed the compliment to absent themselves from an occasion which promised so much pleasure and social enjoyment. There assembled at the designated hour a large and brilliant gathering of ladies and gentlemen. The parlors, halls and lecture rooms were thrown open to the guests and Dr. Pershing and his excellent lady, together with the Rev. Mr. Brown, the other members and members of the faculty, received and made welcome and at home all who assembled. Many were there together for the first time after years of separation, or one more conspicuous for genuine refinement, education and culture. By half o'clock the rooms were filled and nothing to order in the beautiful chapel of the College, and the exercises commenced. First was read the hymn, commencing on page 387, No. 1, and by a lady journalist, whose name we were unable to obtain. These classes are all doing well, and the reports from them show that the broad world of the members thereof was rapidly developing them and the institution. A sprightly essay, from the pen of Mrs. Graff, was well read by Mrs. Rev. Watkins. A mournfully sweet song was next rendered by the choir, and "Rest in the Lord" and it proved a very clever, brilliant and acceptable offering. The report of the classes of the days of 1865-6, was then read, which was followed by a decidedly good essay from the incisive pen of Miss Hirens. Another essay, from the pen of the artistic manner by Miss Mary Fleming, who gave full evidence that she had been no idle scholar, but one who improved the time of her sojourn within the walls of the College. Miss Pumphrey, of St. Paul, Minnesota, formerly of Pittsburgh, then read the report of the class of 1866-6, which was a history sparkling throughout with genuine wit, humor, playfulness and they pathos, was also a brief sketch of the history of her class mates, the recital of their conditions in life, their hopes, aims and ambitions, and was listened to by the ladies to the fair authoress and well worthy preservation as a model for future college class historians. A no-short reading of Sallie Sartain, an extremely difficult piece of church vocalization followed by Miss Mary Dilworth, accompanied on the piano by Mrs. Cora Brown Sellers. A sprightly and happily worded essay was then read by Miss Hannah Sellers, of the class of 1867-8-9 by Miss Fleming. The Alumnae then adjourned and accompanied by the guests to the commodious dining hall of the college where, in J. B. Hubley's best style was spread

THE BANQUET BOARD.

It would be difficult to properly state how truly royal and sumptuous was the spread the star-shaped tables which fairly groaned beneath the weight of delicacies, pyramids of macaroni mountains, miniature icebergs of floating water ices, mammoth fruit cakes, snowy mountains of whipped cream, delicious shantalls, toothsome confectionaries, berries, fruits and delicious beverages in profusion. The boards reflected much credit to the liberality of the managers, and to the good taste and judgment of the caterer. After all had a surfeit of the good things spread before them, the toasts were then in order, which called forth where an impromptu meeting was organized by calling Rev. John A. Gray to preside. In assuming the honorable position the presiding gentleman made a brief, neat and witty address and offered in conclusion a sentiment in honor of the Alumnae Association. The gentleman made a brief, neat and witty address and offered in conclusion a sentiment in honor of the Alumnae Association. The honorable